

108
Greatest Of All Times



**Globally selected
Personalities**



25 Oct 1881 <::><::><::> 8 Apl 1973

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Picasso

Pablo Picasso



Picasso in 1908

Born	<div>Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Ruiz y Picasso^[1]</div> <div>25 October 1881</div> <div> Málaga, Spain</div>
Died	<div>8 April 1973 (aged 91)</div> <div> Mougins, France</div>
Resting place	<div>Château of Vauvenargues</div> <div> 43.554142°N 5.604438°E﻿ / ﻿</div>
Education	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando</div>
Years active	1897–1973
Known for	Painting , drawing , sculpture , printmaking , ceramics , stage design , writing
Notable work	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">La Vie (1903)The Old Guitarist (1903–1904)Family of Saltimbanques (1905)Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J. Version O) (1907)Portrait of Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler (1910)Three Musicians (1921)Girl before a Mirror (1932)Le Rêve (1932)Guernica (1937)The Weeping Woman (1937)</div>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massacre in Korea (1951) • Three Women at the Spring (1921)
Movement	Cubism , Surrealism
Spouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Olga Khokhlova <p>(m. 1918; died 1955)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jacqueline Roque <p>(m. 1961)</p>
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fernande Olivier (1905–1912) • Eva Gouel (1912–1915) • Gabrielle Depeyre (1915–1916) • Irène Lagut (1916–1917) • Marie-Thérèse Walter (1927–1935) • Dora Maar (1935–1943) • Françoise Gilot (1943–1953)
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paulo Picasso • Maya Widmaier-Picasso • Claude Picasso • Paloma Picasso
Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • José Ruiz y Blasco (father) • Marina Picasso (granddaughter) • Bernard Ruiz-Picasso (grandson)
Awards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lenin Peace Prize
Patron(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eugenia Errázuriz • Sergei Shchukin • Gertrude Stein
	Signature
	

Pablo Ruiz Picasso (25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973) was a Spanish painter, sculptor, [printmaker](#), [ceramicist](#), and [theatre designer](#) who spent most of his adult life in [France](#). One of the most influential artists of the 20th century, he is known for co-founding the [Cubist](#) movement, the invention of [constructed sculpture](#), the co-invention of [collage](#), and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and explore. Among his most famous works are the [proto-Cubist](#) [Les Femmes d'Alger \(O.J. Version O\)](#) (1907) and the anti-war painting [Guernica](#) (1937), a dramatic portrayal of the [bombing of Guernica](#) by German and Italian air forces during the [Spanish Civil War](#).

Picasso demonstrated extraordinary artistic talent in his early years, painting in a naturalistic manner through his childhood and adolescence. During the first decade of the 20th century, his style changed as he experimented with different theories, techniques, and ideas. After 1906, the [Fauvist](#) work of the older artist [Henri](#)

Matisse motivated Picasso to explore more radical styles, beginning a fruitful rivalry between the two artists, who subsequently were often paired by critics as the leaders of **modern art**.

Picasso's output, especially in his early career, is often periodized. While the names of many of his later periods are debated, the most commonly accepted periods in his work are the **Blue Period** (1901–1904), the **Rose Period** (1904–1906), the **African-influenced Period** (1907–1909), Analytic **Cubism** (1909–1912), and Synthetic Cubism (1912–1919), also referred to as the **Crystal period**. Much of Picasso's work of the late 1910s and early 1920s is in a **neoclassical** style, and his work in the mid-1920s often has characteristics of **Surrealism**. His later work often combines elements of his earlier styles.

Exceptionally prolific throughout the course of his long life, Picasso achieved universal renown and immense fortune for his revolutionary artistic accomplishments, and became one of the best-known figures in **20th-century art**.

(☺)<*><*><*><*><*>(☺)



Picasso with his sister Lola, 1889



Stanisław Lorentz guides Picasso through the National Museum in Warsaw in Poland during the exhibition *Contemporary French Painters and Pablo Picasso's Ceramics*, 1948. Picasso gave Warsaw's museum over a dozen of his ceramics, drawings, and colour prints.



Postage stamp, USSR, 1973.

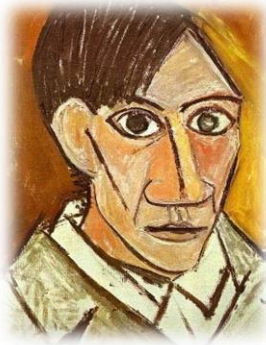
Picasso has been honoured on stamps worldwide.



Picasso Art Periods

<https://www.pablopicasso.org/>

[A] Before 1901



Picasso was born Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Crispiniano de la Santísima Trinidad on the 25th October of 1881 in Malaga, in southern Spain. Called Pablo Ruiz Picasso after his father and mother, Jose Ruiz Blaso and Maria Picasso Lopez, He later dropped his father's surname to become simply Pablo Picasso. Picasso's family was middle-class; his father was also a painter who specialized in naturalistic depictions of birds and other game. For most of his life Ruiz was a professor of art at the School of Crafts and a curator of a local museum. Picasso showed a passion and a skill for drawing from an early age. From the age of seven, Picasso received formal artistic training from his father in figure drawing and oil painting. Ruiz was a traditional, academic artist and instructor who believed that proper training required disciplined copying of the masters, and drawing the human body from plaster casts and live models. His son became preoccupied with art to the detriment of his classwork.

In 1892 the family moved to La Coruna, and a year after that Picasso was accepted into the school of Fine and Applied Arts there. As early as 1894, aged 13, he produced his first oil paintings, including portraits of his family, and in 1895, he began to exhibit and sell his work on a small scale. The same year Picasso's seven-year old sister, Conchita, died of diphtheria—a is a traumatic event in his life. After her death, the family moved to Barcelona, with Ruiz transferring to its School of Fine Arts. Picasso thrived in the city, regarding it in times of sadness or nostalgia as his true home. His father persuaded the officials at the academy to allow his son to take an entrance exam for the advanced class. This process often took students a month, but Picasso completed it in a week, and the impressed jury admitted Picasso, who was 13.

Barcelona would be an important center for Picasso for the next few years. There he would make first artistic friendships and allegiance, with Manuel Pallares, Carlos Casagemas and Jami Sabartes. By the turn of the century Picasso had begun to associate with the artists and writers of Els Quatre Gats in Barcelona.

Picasso's father and uncle decided to send the young artist to Madrid's Royal Academy of San Fernando, the country's foremost art school. In 1897, Picasso, age 16, set off for the first time on his own, but he disliked formal instruction and quit attending classes soon after enrollment. Madrid, however, held many other attractions: the Prado housed paintings by the venerable **Diego Velázquez**, **Rembrandt van Rijn**, and **Johannes Vermeer**. Picasso especially admired the works of **El Greco** and **Caravaggio**; their elements, the elongated limbs, arresting colors, and mystical visages, are echoed in Picasso's oeuvre.

Paris was the desired destination of these young artists, and in October 1900 Picasso made his first trip there in the company of Casagemas, with whom he rented a studio. Picasso visited the Louvre, and set up a contact with a Catalan dealer, Pere Manach, to act as his model. In early 1901 Picasso discovered that Casagemas has committed suicide in Paris. In May that year, he went back to Paris, moving into the studio of the sculptor Namolo, and in the autumn he created several haunting works in memory of his dead friend.

[B] Blue Period : 1900-1904



The Blue Period of Picasso is the period between 1900 and 1904, when he painted essentially monochromatic paintings in shades of blue and blue-green, only occasionally warmed by other colors. These somber works, inspired by Spain but painted in Paris, are now some of his most popular works, although he had difficulty selling them at the time. Picasso settled in Paris in 1904, having spent a few difficult years with no fixed studio and little artistic success. While back in 1903, he had produced his Blue Period works, which seemed to reflect his experience of relative poverty and instability, depicting beggars, street urchins, the old and frail and the blind.

This period's starting point is uncertain; it may have begun in Spain in the spring of 1901, or in Paris in the second half of the year. In choosing austere color and sometimes doleful subject matter - prostitutes, beggars and drunks are frequent subjects - Picasso was influenced by a journey through Spain and by the suicide of his friend Carlos Casagemas, who took his life at the L'Hippodrome Cafe in Paris, France by shooting himself in the right temple on February 17, 1901. Although Picasso himself later recalled, "I started painting in blue when I learned of Casagemas's death", art historian Helene Seckel has written: "While we might be right to retain this psychologizing justification, we ought not lose sight of the chronology of events: Picasso was not there when Casagemas committed suicide in Paris ... it was only in the fall that this dramatic event emerged in his painting, with several portraits of the deceased".

At this time Picasso was very open to artistic influences around him, and events of these years would have a major effect on his: the exhibition of Fauve works, particularly those of **Henri Matisse**. Picasso responded to the new avant-grade developments of the Fauve painters in Paris by exploring new directions himself, creating his ground-breaking style. Picasso's depression didn't end with the beginning of his rose period, which succeeded the blue period and in which the color pink dominates in many of his paintings. In fact, it lasted until the end of his cubist period (which followed the rose period) and only in the period thereafter, which was his neo-classicist period, did Picasso's work begin to show the playfulness that would remain a prominent feature of his work for the rest of his life. Picasso's contemporaries didn't even distinguish between a blue and a rose period but regarded the two as one single period.

Starting in the latter part of 1901 he painted several posthumous portraits of Casagemas, culminating in the gloomy allegorical painting **La Vie**, painted in 1903 and now in the **Cleveland Museum of Art**. The same mood pervades the well-known etching **The Frugal Repast** (1904), which depicts a blind man and a sighted woman, both emaciated, seated at a nearly bare table. Blindness is a recurrent theme in Picasso's works of this period, also represented in **The Blindman's Meal** (1903, the Metropolitan Museum of Art) and in the portrait of **Celestina** (1903). Other frequent subjects include female nudes and mothers with children.

A significant influence on Picasso's blue period paintings was his visit to a woman's prison called St. Lazare in Paris, where nuns served as guards. **The Two sisters** is an example of how Picasso used to mix daily reality with Christian iconography. The posture and gestures of the women were derived from the way artists depict the visitation, the color blue symbolizing Mary, the Mother of God. The meeting, or visitation, refers to the meeting between Mary, Mother of God and the mother of John the Baptist.

An ever returning theme in Picasso's blue period (and also in his rose period) is the desolation of social outsiders, whether they be prisoners, beggars, circus people or poor or despairing people in general. Not only did this theme answer to his blue mood, but it also answered to the zeitgeist (the spirit of the time) of the artistic and intellectual avant-garde at the beginning of the twentieth century.

[C] Rose Period: 1904-1906



The **Rose Period** of Picasso lasted from 1904 to 1906. This period signifies the time when the style of Pablo Picasso's painting used cheerful orange and pink colors in contrast to the cool, somber tones of the previous **Blue Period**.

During these few years, Picasso was happy in his relationship with Fernande Olivier whom he had met in 1904 and this has been suggested as one of the possible reasons he changed his style of painting. Harlequins, circus performers and clowns

appear frequently in the Rose Period and will populate Picasso's paintings at various stages through the rest of his long career.

While Pablo Picasso's Blue Period is far more popular with the general public today, his Rose Period is of greater art-historical importance. During his Rose Period, Pablo Picasso would, for the first time in his career, develop stylistic means that would become part of his Picasso Style, which made him the most important artist of the 20th century.

Then, in 1904, Picasso's work regains its romantic quality in a series of paintings in warmer colors, many of them in the color pink. Picasso's Rose Period paintings still show resignation, but no mourning and while his Blue Period paintings seem to serve to express Picasso's sorrow, his Rose Period style begins to lead a life of its own, in the artistic spirit of his time: it's not the subject and its content that matters most, but the painting itself. Picasso goes on to experiment in a style that renders his subjects anonymous, resulting in an artistic matrix of a person, rather than a person. See for instance [Seated Female Nude](#) (1905). The type of person is recognizable, not the person itself. The subject is characterized, not portrayed. This, although a step in the direction of abstract art, is not the most important feature of Picasso's Rose Period.

Picasso's Rose period breakthrough consists in the fluency of line he was beginning to achieve in 1904. Although the painting [Family of Acrobats with Monkey](#) (1905) is quite classical in style, its line is as suggestive as Picasso's later, more abstract work. This subtlety of line is Picasso's unique contribution to expressionism. In general one can say that there is a trade-off between subtlety and expression, and the directness of expressionism seems crude to the classicist. During his career, Picasso would continue to explore how to combine expressionism with classicism, a process for which he laid the basis in his Rose Period.

In 1905, at the age of 24, Pablo Picasso painted [Boy with a Pipe](#) soon after settling in Montmartre, France. It is an oil-on-canvas painting, which depicts a local boy who regularly visited Picasso's Montmartre studio, holding a pipe in his left hand and wearing a garland of flowers.

The Rose Period marks the end of a development in which Picasso finds his style as a figurative painter. His years in Paris had made him absorb the French culture, replacing the earnest of his Blue Period with Parisian elegance, see [Girl in a Chemise](#), 1905. From his Rose Period on, Picasso would continue to produce figurative art occasionally, but it would never again be his main style.

[\[D\] African-influenced Period: 1907-1909](#)

During the early 1900s, the aesthetics of traditional African sculpture became a powerful influence among European artists who formed an avant-garde in the development of modern art. In France, [Henri Matisse](#), Pablo Picasso, and their School of Paris friends

blended the highly stylized treatment of the human figure in African sculptures with other painting styles. The building blocks that led to the construction of Picasso's works during this period are diverse in nature. The influences that characterize this transition period range from Post-Impressionism, to Symbolism, and Neo-Impressionism, the works of **Georges Seurat**, **Edouard Manet**, **Paul Cezanne** and **Paul Gauguin** to African, Egyptian, Greek art. The resulting pictorial flatness, vivid color palette, and fragmented Cubist shapes helped to define early modernism. While these artists knew nothing of the original meaning and function of the West and Central African sculptures they encountered, they instantly recognized the spiritual aspect of the composition and adapted these qualities to their own efforts to move beyond the naturalism that had defined Western art since the Renaissance.



Picasso's African Period lasted from 1907 to 1909. This period, which followed his **Blue Period** and **Rose Period**, was also called the Negro Period or Black Period.

As **Henri Matisse** exhibited his **Blue Nude** in 1907 and **The Dance** in 1909, Picasso countered with the work that becomes one of the cornerstones of his fame, which we now know as **Les Femmes d'Alger**. In this work, he began to incorporate African influences into his work.

Before Picasso started his Black Period, he came into the possession of some ancient Iberian sculptures that he got from an acquaintance who had stolen them from the Louvre museum in Paris. In **Les Femmes d'Alger** the faces of the three women on the left are based on the Iberian sculptures. So as to avoid compositional monotony, Picasso based the faces of the two women on the right on the African totem art, that he had also collected.

Throughout Picasso's career, periods would be concluded by a major artwork that contained all the new things he had learned. The painting *Life* concluded and summarized his blue period and **The Family of Saltimbanques** did the same for his rose period. Now it was up to the *Femmes d'Alger* to show what he had been up to during his black period.

Later in his life, Picasso would deny he had been inspired by African art, while making the *Femmes d'Alger* (partly because of political, patriotic reasons - Picasso preferred to emphasize the Iberian nature of the painting), but there seems to be ample evidence that he was familiar with, and was already collecting African art while making the *Femmes d'Alger*.

Picasso acknowledged that a visit to the Trocadero museum changed him, but he didn't say why, he never gave African art the credit it deserves. Some pieces of African art in the Trocadero are as much "wonders of the world" as the pyramid of Giza or the **Rembrandt paintings**, not technically of intellectually, but for their incredible emotional intensity. Throughout Picasso's work you can see references to some of the African masks he saw at the Trocadero, but rather as pale, timid caricatures, totally lacking the power of the originals - maybe that's why Picasso always was so secretive about his African influences. Picasso's unique gift to art was his unparalleled flexibility, that allowed him to identify, absorb and use in his own art, much of what the history of human art had to offer.

After painting *Les Femmes d'Alger*, Picasso began painting in a style influenced by the two figures on the right side of the painting, which were based on African art. Although the painting is seen as the first Cubist work, before beginning the Cubist phase of his painting, he spent several years exploring African art. During this time the French empire was expanding into Africa, and African artifacts were being brought back to Paris museums. The press was abuzz with exaggerated stories of cannibalism and exotic tales about the African kingdom of Dahomey. Also talked about was the mistreatment of Africans in the Belgian Congo with Joseph Conrad's popular book Heart of Darkness. It was natural therefore in this climate of African interest that Picasso would look towards African artifacts as inspiration for some of his work.

Picasso's African influenced period was followed by the style known as **Cubism**, which had also developed from Les Mademoiselle Mignonne's. Specifically Picasso's interest was sparked by **Henri Matisse** who showed him a mask from the Dan region of Africa. Scholars maintain that Matisse purchased this piece from Emile Heymenn's shop of non-western artifacts in Paris.

[E] Cubism: 1909-1912



Analytical Cubism is one of the two major branches of the artistic movement of Cubism and was developed between 1908 and 1912. In contrast to Synthetic cubism, Analytic cubists "analyzed" natural forms and reduced the forms into basic geometric parts on the two-dimensional picture plane. Color was almost non-existent except for the use of a monochromatic scheme that often included grey, blue and ochre. Instead of an emphasis on color, Analytic cubists focused on forms like the cylinder, sphere and the cone to represent the natural world.

During this movement, the works produced by Picasso and Braque shared stylistic similarities.

Both Pablo Picasso and **Georges Braque** moved toward abstraction, leaving only enough signs of the real world to supply a tension between the reality outside the painting and the complicated meditations on visual language within the frame, exemplified through their paintings **Ma Jolie** (1911), by Picasso and **The Portuguese** (1911), by Braque.

The technique of faceting originated from Georges Braques - it was his way to depict a natural object. Picasso didn't so much facet natural objects, but used the geometry of Braques' faceted paintings to create a style that was abstract in essence, almost pure abstract art. So cubism refers to the styles of both Braques and Picasso, although Braques' cubism has a recognizable figurative objective, while Picasso's cubism served as the link between Braques' style and pure the abstract art that followed from cubism.

Noteworthy is the work of **Piet Mondrian**, who linearized cubism in his 1912 **Apple Tree** painting, a process which ultimately led to the first really non-figurative paintings (or pure abstract art), from 1914 on. An important difference between Picasso and the cubist Mondrian was that Picasso never really gave up the third dimension. He played with dimensions, flirted with removing the third, but never became a purely abstract painter. So deeply his figurative upbringing was engrained (he was an artistic prodigy and well-rounded figurative painter at 15), that one of the main creators of abstract art never made it to this development's ultimate consequence: pure abstract art. In that sense Picasso wasn't radical and revolutionary that, during his cubist period he appeared to become; his cubist period was followed (leaving his cubist converts bewildered) by his neo-classicism, a return to tradition. From there on his recognition and wealth grew and his role as a bringer of fundamental change in the art of painting was over.

[F] Neoclassicism and Surrealism Period: 1918-1945



In the period following the upheaval of World War I, Picasso produced work in a neoclassical style. In February 1917, Picasso made his first trip to Italy. He saw the celebrated collections of antique sculptures in the Vatican and the archaeological museum in Naples, and he looked at a lot of Roman painting and mosaics in Pompeii, Herculaneum and also in the Naples Museum. He saw a great deal of **Renaissance art** both in Florence and Rome, the Primitives as well as **Raphael** and **Michelangelo**. In St Peter's he would have seen not only **Michelangelo's Pieta** but numerous sculptures by Bernini, and he must have looked at Bernini's extraordinary obelisk-bearing elephant and **Michelangelo's Risen Christ** in the Church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva because these were on the doorstep of the Minerva Hotel where Ansermet, Olga and the other dancers were lodging. The memory of Bernini's Roman fountains surfaced later in various set designs. Meanwhile his later damning references to **Caravaggio** - 'your enemy', Kahnweiler called him - suggest that he also spent time looking at the **Caravaggio** in Rome. All this 'high' culture was leavened by Roman and Neapolitan popular art in debased forms of the Rococo, Romantic and Realist styles. Moreover,

Picasso was seeing all this in the company of writers, composers and artists - the kind of company in which he always thrived and which always stimulated him.

The immense diversity of styles of art he was engaged in looking at aroused Picasso's competitive and cannibalistic instincts, and over the ensuing years memories of the art he had seen in Italy surfaced in his figurative paintings and drawings, although allusions to specific works are generally rare. What has been called his 'return to order' was not an intellectual decision dictated by the theoretical debates circulating in Paris. Rather, it was driven by his personal contact with works of art which were fresh to him, and by his delighted sense of discovery and recognition.

In 1918, Olga and Picasso got married. The young couple moved to an apartment that occupied two floors at 23 Rue La Boétie, acquired servants, a chauffeur, and began to move in different social circles, no doubt due to Olga's influence. The chaotic get-togethers Picasso had with his artist friends gradually changed into formal receptions. Picasso's image of himself changed as well, and this was reflected in the more conventional style he adopted in his art and the way in which he consciously made use of artistic traditions and ceased to be provocative.

A typical example of this Neoclassicism style is *Two Women Running on the Beach, Large Bather* and *Two Nudes*.

In 1920s, influenced by the writings of psychologist *Sigmund Freud*, the literary, intellectual, and artistic movement called Surrealism sought a revolution against the constraints of the rational mind; and by extension, they saw the rules of a society as oppressive. Among the most popular Surrealism painters are *Salvador Dali*, *Joan Miro* and *Rene Magritte*. Surrealism also embraces a Marxist ideology that demands an orthodox approach to history as a product of the material interaction of collective interests, and many renowned Surrealism artists later on became 20th century Counterculture symbols, along with Marxist *Che Guevara*.

In 1925 the Surrealist writer and poet André Breton declared Picasso as 'one of ours' in his article *Le Surréalisme et la peinture*, published in *Révolution surréaliste*. *Les Demoiselles d'Avignon* was reproduced for the first time in Europe in the same issue. Yet Picasso exhibited Cubist works at the first Surrealist group exhibition in 1925; the concept of 'psychic automatism in its pure state' defined in the Manifeste du surréalisme never appealed to him entirely. He did at the time develop new imagery and formal syntax for expressing himself emotionally, a typical example is *Three Dancers*, 1925. But Surrealism only revived Picasso's attraction to primitivism and eroticism.

[G] Later Works: After 1945

In 1944, after the liberation of Paris, Picasso joined the Communist Party and became an active participant of the Peace Movement. In 1949, the Paris World Peace Conference adopted a dove created by Picasso as the official symbol of the various peace movements.



The USSR awarded Picasso the International Stalin Peace Prize twice, once in 1950 and for the second time in 1961 (by this time, the award had been renamed the International Lenin Peace Prize, as a result of De-Stalinization) . He protested against the American intervention in Korea and against the Soviet occupation of Hungary. In his public life, he always expressed humanitarian views.

After WWII, Françoise gave birth to two children: Claude (1947) and Paloma (1949). Paloma is the Spanish word for dove - the girl was named after the peace symbol. Picasso would not settle down, and more women would come into his life, some coming and going, like Sylvette David; and some staying longer, like Jacqueline Roque. Picasso would remain sexually active and seeking throughout most of his life; it wasn't that he was looking for something better than what he had had previously; the artist had a passion for the new and untried, evident in his travels, his art and, of course, his women. For him, it was a way of staying young.

Picasso had a public face, marked by political allegiance, but he was also, in much of his artistic production, pursuing an intensely private path. In winter of 1953, he created an extensive series of 180 drawings known as the Verve suite, depicting circus performers, clowns, Cupid figures and elderly painters studying young female models, suggesting a period of soul-searching. The painter and model motif in particular in this series, as a way of exploring the artist's own person and function, would become a dominant theme in what we now see as "late" work.

By 1955, Picasso had settled in the south of France, and would return to Paris only once more before his death. Living and working in a series of villas and chateaus, he was producing as diverse a range of work as ever, including wooden sculptures and a mural for the UNESCO building in Paris, but a sense of his own artistic identity was paramount. Picasso's final works were a mixture of styles, his means of expression in constant flux until the end of his life. Devoting his full energies to his work, Picasso became more daring, his works more colorful and expressive, and from 1968 through 1971 he produced a torrent of paintings and hundreds of copperplate etchings. At the time these works were dismissed by most as pornographic fantasies of an impotent old man or the slapdash works of an artist who was past his prime. Only later, after Picasso's death, when the rest of the art world had moved on from abstract expressionism, did the critical community come to see that Picasso had already discovered neo-expressionism and was, as so often before, ahead of his time.

[H] Final Years



In their final years, Monet painted **Water Lilies**, Van Gogh discovered **Sun Flowers**, and Matisse invented **Paper Cutouts**. In all cases, it was thought at the time that there was something rather childish about these later works. Picasso's drive for the extreme was equally strong as Monet's or Matisse's. In his last four years, he created more than at any other comparable period of his life. His life instinct became the urge to paint. The crude incompleteness of his shapes made use of an almost infantile pallet: pink and pale blue mixed with milky shades between beige and ochre, and then again, pure colors straight from the bucket, applied with a wide brush.

It is remarkable to what extent Picasso abandoned his sense of color, mocked the culture of his pallet, and demanded the coarsest articulation and position of his figures. Deformed members of the body amorphous forms, noses squashed flat and caricatured, buffoonish eyes and hands mark the animalism of his vigorous half-wits. Primitive but matchless, these paintings are superior to their expressive descendants of today. Resembling members of a burlesque troupe, they demand everyone's attention. What painter has not profited from this one, who contributed to every form of expression in our century? **Jackson Pollock**, **Willem de Kooning** - in comparison to these archaic creations, their's undoubtedly look brilliant, but also almost complacent. And aesthetic appreciation has embraced them, and long ago given each its unique place in art history.

Picasso, who created so much, at the end reclaimed what was his due. He reaped so much from his children, that he occasionally seems to devour them orgiastically. It is not Goya's terrifying painting that comes to mind, but rather that of a Gargantua, who insatiably consumes life in order to get the materials necessary to house his creatures. However, he did not draw only on those impulses he himself had created. In his old age, he allowed himself a freedom that, at the very end of his life, he did not try to justify. He saw next to himself the ghostly companion, whom he acknowledged as **The Young Painter** on April 14, 1972, with the round face and the soft outlines of a doll. Button eyes and an exotic hat with a wide brim, the demonstratively raised hand with the thin brush do not conceal that this portrait shows the ancient painter with childlike features. The tenderness and uncertainty of the facial expression give the portrait a quality of ghostly isolation, which claims as its parallel the later works of **Francisco Goya**.

In a pitiless confrontation with the mirror, on June 30, 1972, Picasso once more looked himself in the face. In that mirrored image he saw, with wide eyes, death. For this drawing he used chalks in the same blue, mauve, and black he had employed thirty years earlier in a still life with cow's skull, created after he had been stunned by the news of

the death of his friend and countryman Julio Gonzalez. Now Picasso was preparing his own skull for such an event, and he stared with motionless intensity.

This visage pauses at the frontier that separates life from death. Nothing else is expressed in the features, which in their rigidity reveal the extreme receptiveness of the eyes. And there is no doubt that these eyes are Picasso's.

In other respects, too, the portrait stands at a crossroads. A few weeks earlier the painter had completed the series of 201 paintings that were to be his last "œuvre." The isolation of the figures, which appear here and there in twos and threes, was his constant identifying characteristic. In broad and reckless strokes, Picasso had outlined these creatures and, in each case, he fitted them into a suitable format. The robust driving force of the painting style corresponds to the appearance of the archetypal figures depicted therein. The painter's head, too, is drawn in this spirit, which extends into the sphere of the graphic art that occupied Picasso in the ensuing months.

In his final years, Picasso moved away from painting, moved in an opposite direction, toward the etching and engravings - during a seven-month period in 1968 alone, he made nearly 350 prints! It was also a time when he looked back to the Old Masters. He was particularly interested in **Rembrandt**, the celebrated seventeenth-century Dutch painter and printmaker: Picasso had studied his etchings, and even projected slides of his paintings onto his studio wall.

In Picasso's etchings, the scenes become more and more lively and articulate. The clever distribution of brush stroke layers, in all shades between light and dark, consciously respond to the garish colors. A pandemonium of the senses emerges like a stage production, revealing the most diverse insights. The cramped, often bizarre line, as well as the masquerade theme, is reminiscent of Ensor's vision of the Entrance of Christ.

In Picasso's **After Rembrandt: Ecce Homo**, 1971, something like a large and generally comprehensible vision. No descent into Hell or ascent into Heaven, but rather the closing image of an Oriental fairy tale: the family of man in clear light on an open stage. The feelings of perfection and yet familiarity it exudes are almost beyond comprehension. All around, in front of the forestage on Mount Olympus and among the scenery, the colorful bustle, and curious crowd, the inspiration abounds. No other representation in Picasso's later years has been able to unify the human condition of his art more freely and enthusiastically. The signature of our century could not have found a more appropriate repository than here.

In the last years of his life, painting became an obsession with Picasso, and he would date each picture with absolute precision, thus creating a vast amount of similar paintings

- as if attempting to crystallize individual moments of time, but knowing that, in the end, everything would be in vain.

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Watch a Video

Watch Picasso Make a Masterpiece [3:48]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nxes8pyHkJc>

Picasso Fun Facts

<https://www.pablopicasso.org/picasso-facts.jsp>

1. Picasso's Full Name Has 23 Words

Picasso was baptized Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Martyr Patricio Clito Ruíz y Picasso. He was named after various saints and relatives. The "Picasso" is actually from his mother, Maria Picasso y Lopez. His father is named Jose Ruiz Blasco.

2. Picasso's First Word: Pencil

It's like Picasso was born an artist: his first word was "piz," short of lápiz the Spanish word for 'pencil.' His father Ruiz, an artist and art professor, gave him a formal education in art starting from the age of 7. By 13, Ruiz vowed to give up painting as he felt that Pablo had surpassed him.

3. Pablo's First Artworks

At the tender young age of 9, Picasso completed his first painting: Le picador, a man riding a horse in a bullfight.

His first major painting, an "academic" work is First Communion, featuring a portrait of his father, mother, and younger sister kneeling before an altar. Picasso was 15 when he finished it.

4. When He Was Born, The Midwife Thought He Was Stillborn

Picasso had such a difficult birth and was such a weak baby that when he was born, the midwife thought that he was stillborn so she left him on a table to attend his mother. It was his uncle, a doctor named Don Salvador, that saved him.

5. Picasso was a Terrible Student

No doubt about it, Picasso was brilliant: artistically, he was years ahead of his classmates who were all five to six years older than him. But Picasso chafed at being told what to do and he was often thrown into "detention":

For being a bad student, I was banished to the 'calaboose' - a bare cell with whitewashed walls and a bench to sit on. I liked it there, because I took along a sketch pad and drew incessantly ... I could have stayed there forever drawing without stopping "

- Pablo Picasso

6. Picasso's First Job

Picasso signed his first contract in Paris with art dealer Pere Menach, who agreed to pay him 150 francs per month (about US\$750 today).

7. Did Picasso Steal the Mona Lisa?

Actually no, but in 1911, when the famous painting [Mona Lisa](#) of [Leonardo da Vinci](#) was stolen from the Louvre, the police took in Picasso's friend, the poet Guillaume Apollinaire. Apollinaire fingered Picasso as a suspect, so the police hauled him in for questioning. Both were later released.

8. Cubism: Full of Little Cubes

In 1909, Picasso and French artist [Georges Braque](#) co-founded an art movement known as cubism. Actually, it was a French art critic Louis Vauxcelles who first called it "bizarre cubiques" or cubism, after noting that Picasso and Braque's paintings are "full of little cubes."

9. Picasso claimed "Paul Cézanne was my one and only master."

In 1943, Pablo Picasso declared to photographer George Brassai that artist Paul Cézanne was "my one and only master."...[Read the whole story](#)

10. Guernica

When a Nazi officer saw [Guernica](#) he asked Picasso "Was you who did it?" and Picasso is said to have responded, "No, you did!".

11. Picasso is a prolific artist

In all his life Picasso produced about 147,800 pieces, consisting of: 13,500 paintings, 100,000 prints and engravings, 300 sculptures and ceramics and 34,000 illustrations - an impressive 78-year career.

12. Picasso's iconic striped shirt is no ordinary garment

Picasso's iconic shirt is a Breton-striped shirt, which in 1858 became the official uniform for French seamen in Brittany. Picasso was also a leader in fashion, and his Breton striped t-shirt was designed by Coco Chanel. The 21 horizontal stripes represent each of Napoleon's victories.

13. Exhibition at the Louvre Museum

Picasso was the first artist to receive a special honour exhibition at the Grand Gallery of the [Louvre Museum](#) in Paris in celebration of his 90 years.

14. Picasso was a poet and a playwright

After ending his first marriage in 1935, Picasso dabbled in poetry and later wrote two surrealist plays. Between 1935 and 1959 Picasso wrote over 300 poems that were mostly untitled except for an occasional date and location of where it was written. It was rumoured that Picasso predicted he'd be known more for his poetry than his paintings.

15. Where is Picasso buried?

Picasso was buried in the grounds of a château that he bought on a whim in 1958 in the village of Vauvenargues in the south of France.

Small groups of visitors are now allowed to view his final resting place, where he has lain since his death aged 91. The raised burial mound is topped with his 1933 sculpture, *Femme au vase*.

Picasso is said to have bought the estate after discovering that it lay on the slopes of Mont Sainte-Victoire, which was painted more than 30 times by Paul Cézanne, the Impressionist artist. "I have just bought myself Cézanne's mountains," he told his agent.



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His Paintings & Pictures

Pablo Picasso is probably the most important figure of the 20th century, in terms of art, and art movements that occurred over this period. Before the age of 50, the Spanish born artist had become the most well-known name in modern art, with the most distinct style and eye for artistic creation. There had been no other artists, prior to Picasso, who had such an impact on the art world, or had a mass following of fans and critics alike, as he did.

His paintings, drawing, pictures, etc. could be grouped into 8 different periods throughout his life. Out these 8 periods, four [Blue, Rose, African-influenced and Cubism] have been identified for the purpose of selecting some typical samples of his artistic creations to illustrate his mastery.

BLUE Period: 1900 - 1904







ROSE Period: 1904 - 1906

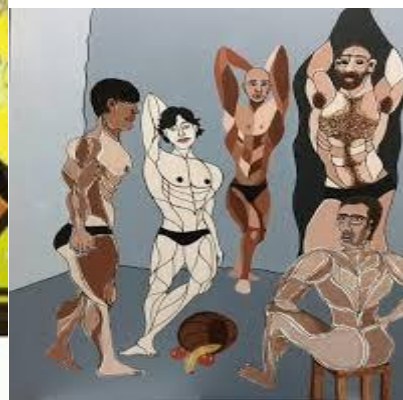




Family of Acrobats with a Monkey (1905).



The Rose Period



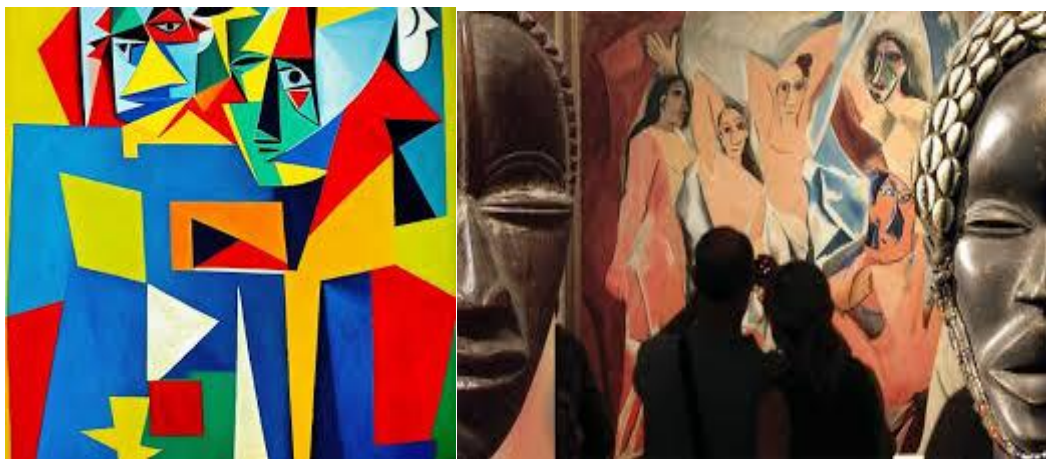
CUBISM Period: 1908 - 1912







AFRICAN Period: 1907 - 1909





African Influence

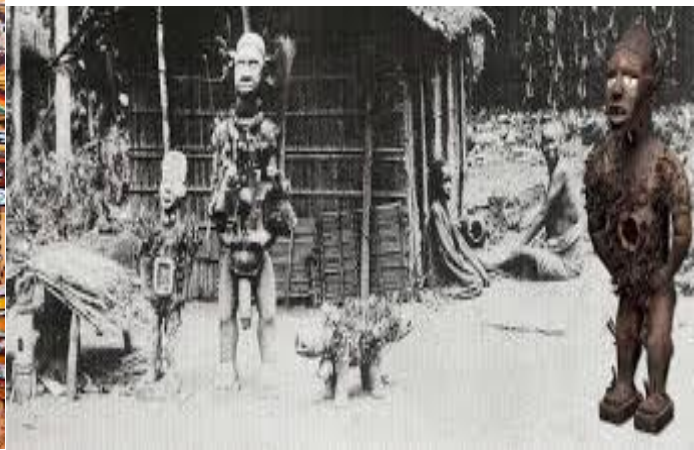


African Mask 1900



"Three Women" Picasso 1908





Kindly visit these Web Links to know MORE!

- 01] <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/1939/12/09/pablo-picasso-one-man-group>
- 02] https://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/pica/hd_pica.htm
- 03] <https://www.artnet.com/artists/pablo-picasso/>
- 04] <https://www.moma.org/artists/4609>
- 05] <https://www.britishmuseum.org/exhibitions/picasso-printmaker>
- 06] <https://www.wikiart.org/en/pablo-picasso>
- 07] <https://www.pablopicasso.org/>
- 08] https://www.imdb.com/name/nm0681444/bio/?ref_=nm_ov_bio_sm
- 09] <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2024/nov/05/picasso-printmaker-review-british-museum-london-sex-death-fascist>
- 10] <https://galeriamayoral.com/artists/36-pablo-picasso/>
- 11] <https://parispass.com/en/things-to-do/facts-about-picasso>
- 12] https://www.nga.gov/features/slideshows/picasso-the-early-years.html#slide_1

Quintessential Quotable

QUOTES

<https://www.pablocicasso.org/quotes.jsp>

The purpose of art is washing the dust of daily life off our souls."

The chief enemy of creativity is 'good' sense."

It takes a long time to become young."

Our goals can only be reached through a vehicle of a plan, in which we must fervently believe, and upon which we must vigorously act. There is no other route to success."

The older you get the stronger the wind gets - and it's always in your face."

Give me a museum and I'll fill it."

The world today doesn't make sense, so why should I paint pictures that do? "

It is your work in life that is the ultimate seduction."

Art is not the application of a canon of beauty but what the instinct and the brain can conceive beyond any canon. When we love a woman we don't start measuring her limbs. "

Bad artists copy. Good artists steal. "

Everything you can imagine is real. "

Art is the elimination of the unnecessary. "

Action is the foundational key to all success."

All children are artists. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up. "

An idea is a point of departure and no more. As soon as you elaborate it, it becomes transformed by thought. "

Art is not the application of a canon of beauty but what the instinct and the brain can conceive beyond any canon. When we love a woman we don't start measuring her limbs."

Colors, like features, follow the changes of the emotions. "

Everything is a miracle. It is a miracle that one does not dissolve in one's bath like a lump of sugar. "

He can who thinks he can, and he can't who thinks he can't. This is an inexorable, indisputable law."

I don't believe in accidents. There are only encounters in history. There are no accidents. "

It took me four years to paint like Raphael, but a lifetime to paint like a child."

Every act of creation is first an act of destruction."

I do not seek. I find. "

There is no abstract art. You must always start with something. Afterward you can remove all traces of reality. "

I paint objects as I think them, not as I see them. "

Art is a lie that makes us realize the truth"

Every positive value has its price in negative terms... the genius of Einstein leads to Hiroshima."

He can who thinks he can, and he can't who thinks he can't. This is an inexorable, indisputable law."

All children are artists. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up."

Painting is a blind man's profession. He paints not what he sees, but what he feels, what he tells himself about what he has seen."

Youth has no age."

Others have seen what is and asked why. I have seen what could be and asked why not."

Love is the greatest refreshment in life."

To draw you must close your eyes and sing."

I begin with an idea and then it becomes something else."

I'd like to live as a poor man with lots of money."

It is your work in life that is the ultimate seduction."

The hidden harmony is better than the obvious."

We don't grow older, we grow riper."

You mustn't always believe what I say. Questions tempt you to tell lies, particularly when there is no answer."

There are only two types of women - goddesses and doormats."

It is your work in life that is the ultimate seduction."

The chief enemy of creativity is 'good' sense."

Computers are useless. They can only give you answers."

When I was a child, my mother said to me, 'If you become a soldier, you'll be a general. If you become a monk, you'll end up as the Pope.' Instead, I became a painter and wound up as Picasso."

To make oneself hated is more difficult than to make oneself loved."

Others have seen what is and asked why. I have seen what could be and asked why not."

[Visit these Web Links to know MORE Quotes](#)

<https://www.imdb.com/name/nm0681444/quotes/>

<https://www.britannica.com/quotes/Pablo-Picasso>

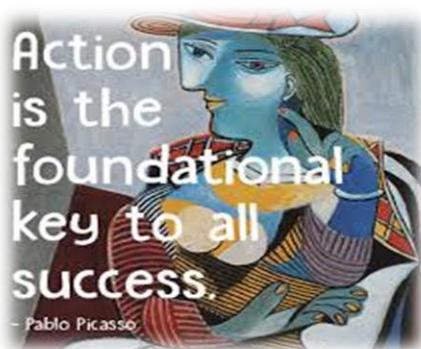
<https://naturalcuriosities.com/am-quotepicass-18.html>

<https://addicted2success.com/quotes/176-inspirational-pablo-picasso-quotes-on-art-creativity-and-life/>

<https://www.widewalls.ch/magazine/picasso-quotes/artists>

http://www.art-quotes.com/auth_search.php?authid=72

<https://www.pablopicasso.net/quotes>



His Masterpieces

<https://www.pablocicasso.org/#>

- 01] Self Portrait - 1901
- 02] Blue Nude - 1902
- 03] The Old Guitarist - 1903
- 04] Boy with a Pipe - 1905
- 05] Boy leading a Horse - 1907
- 06] Les Demoiselles d'Avingnon
- 07] Maternity - 1909
- 08] Girl with Mandolin - 1910
- 09] Portrait of Ambroise Vollard - 1910
- 10] Ma Jolie - 1911
- 11] Guitar - 1914
- 12] Three Musicians - 1921
- 13] Large Bather - 1921
- 14] Three Dancers - 1925
- 15] Woman in an Armchair - 1929
- 16] Crucifixion - 1930
- 17] Figure at the Seaside - 1931
- 18] Girl Before Mirror - 1932
- 19] The Dream - 1932

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Chronology

<https://www.picassoexperts.com/chronology.html>

- **Date**

Event

- 1881

25 October. Pablo Ruiz Picasso born in Málaga. He is the eldest child of Doña Maria Picasso y Lopez and Don José Ruiz Blasco.
Picasso's father teaches drawing at the School of Fine Arts and Crafts.

- 1884

15 December. Picasso's sister Lola is born.

- 1887

Unknown date: Pablo Picasso's sister Conchita is born.

- 1890

"The Port of Malaga," Picasso first landscape painting.

- 1891

Pablo's youngest sister Conchita dies.
Pablo continues to be instructed in art by his father.
Don José gets a job teaching in a high school at La Coruña, Spain.

- 1892

Pablo Picasso enrolled at the School of Fine Arts at La Coruña.

- 1893

Pablo Picasso takes Life Drawing class.

- 1894

Pablo Picasso starts drawing and writing in a journal.

- 1895

April. Don José starts teaching at the Barcelona School of Fine Arts but he leaves his family in La Coruña.

July. The whole Picasso family takes a vacation in Malaga. En route, they stop in Madrid. Pablo Picasso visits the Prado and makes sketches.

Autumn. The Picasso family moves a neighborhood near the Barcelona School of Fine Arts.

Pablo is admitted to study there and is considered an advanced student who can skip fundamental course work.

Winter. The family moves to 3, calle de la Merced in Barcelona. Don Jose arranges for Pablo to have a studio close by.

- 1896

April. Pablo Picasso's "The First Communion" is exhibited in Barcelona.
Later spring. Pablo meets Manuel Pallarés i Grau (born in 1876) a painter, who becomes his "guide to Barcelona."
July to August. The Picasso family takes a vacation in Malaga.

- 1897

January to February. Pablo Picasso paints "Science and Charity."
June. He submits "Science and Charity" to the national fine art competition in Madrid. It is awarded an honorable mention.
July and August. The Picasso family vacations in Malaga.
September. Pablo Picasso makes his first solo trip to Madrid.
October. Pablo Picasso decides to apply to the Royal Academy of San Fernando and does his mandatory drawings for admission in one day. He is admitted.
November. Pablo Picasso tells a friend that instruction at the Academy is poor. He thinks art instruction is better in Germany.
December. Pablo Picasso drops out of the Academy.

- 1898

February to March. Pablo Picasso has scarlet fever and returns to his family in Barcelona.
Spring. Pablo Picasso goes to Horta d'Ebre, Spain to visit Manuel Pallarés i Grau, an artist and Barcelona friend of Pablo's. They hike around the area and Picasso makes many sketches of the region.

- 1899

February. Pablo Picasso comes back to Barcelona and rents a studio with a friend at no. 2, calle de Escudillers Blancs.
Picasso and his friends hang out almost every night at Els Quatre Gats. He meets many Catalan painters there. Picasso designs the menu for El Quatre Gats. They introduce Pablo to the work of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, and others.
June. Picasso makes his first etchings.
"Brush and Pen" is established by Ramon Casas and Miquel Utrillo, friends of Pablo Picasso.

- 1900

Winter. Pablo Picasso and Carlos Casagemas rent a studio together at no. 17 Riera de San Juan, Barcelona.
1 February. Picasso (and many of his friends) exhibit at El Quatre Gats.
24 February. Artists chosen to exhibit at the Paris Universal Exhibition. One of those chosen is Pablo Ruiz, who is to show several paintings. The list is published in the Barcelona "La Vanguardia."
1 May. The Paris Universal Exhibition opens.
12 July. A drawing by Pablo Picasso is published in "Joventut."
September. Another drawing by Pablo Picasso published in "Cataluyna Rtistica."
October. Pablo Picasso, accompanied by Casagemas take the train to Paris. They stay at the studio of a Barcelona friend, which is at 48 rue Gabrielle, Montparnasse.
In addition to meeting other Spanish artists, and French artists, Pablo Picasso meets two art dealers: Pedro Mañach and Berthe Weill. Both are impressed with his work, which they buy.
Casagemas falls in love with a model, Germaine.
At around this time, Picasso paints "Le Moulin de la Galette," his first painting of Paris.
20 December. Pablo Picasso and Casagemas leave Paris. They first go to Barcelona. After that they leave for Malaga.
Casagemas misses Germaine and returns to Paris.

Pablo Picasso goes to Madrid.

- 1901

17 February. Casagemas is rejected by Germaine and kills himself in Paris.

28 February. A sketch by Picasso accompanies Casagemas's obituary in "Catalunya Artistics."

31 March. Picasso becomes both art editor and one of the illustrators for "Arte Joven."

April. Pablo Picasso leaves Madrid for Barcelona en route to Paris. This time he travels with Jaime Andreu Bosnons. They live at 1309 ter, boulevard de Clichy. Picasso makes sketches and paintings of Paris at night.

June. Sala Parés, Barcelona, gallerist Miguel Utrillo exhibits Pablo Picasso pastels.

At about this time, Pablo Picasso stops using the last name Ruiz and only uses the surname Picasso.

24 June. Galelries Vollard, rue Lafitte Paris shows work by Pablo Picasso and the artist Iturrino. Fifteen paintings sold before the exhibit officially opened.

Sometime in late June. Picasso introduced by Petrus Mañach (o Max Jacob (1876-1944), poet and painter).

August. Pablo Picasso completes "The Blue Room" and a series of portraits of his friends.

November and December. Pablo Picasso completes portraits of Sabarté, F. de Soto as well as a self-portrait.

- 1902

January. Picasso is in Paris and gets money from his family to travel to Barcelona.

He rents a studio in Barclona at no. 6 calle Nueva. He starts hanging out again at el Quatre Gats and meets artist Julio Gonzalez.

Picasso paints "Two Women at a Bar," and "Woman with a Scarf."

1 – 15 April. Paris, Galerie Berthe Weill shows Picasso's "The Blue Room" and several other Picasso oils.

October. Picasso goes back to Paris accompanied by Sabastian Junyer-Vidal.

15 November. Picasso and Ramon Pichot (from Barcelona) get another exhibit at Galerie Berthe Weill, with the help of Petrus Mañach. Favorable review of Picasso's works in the exhibit in "Mercure de France."

- 1903

January. Picasso goes back to Barcelona and is at the studio on calle Riera de San Juan. Over the next year, he completes about fifty works of art.

April-May. Picasso sketches a work preliminarily entitled "La Vie."

May-June. Completes "La Vie."

Creates portrait of the one-eyed "Celestina."

September. Picasso creates a series of paintings similar to those of el Greco: "The Blindman's Meal," and "The Old Guitarist" among them.

Completes brothel-themed drawings.

- 1904

January. Pablo Picasso rents a studio in Barcelona at calle del Comercio This is his last address in Barcelona.

April-May. Picasso returns to Paris accompanied by artist Sabastian Junyent.

Rents a studio at 13, rue Ravignan, which is known as "Bateau-Lavoir." It is close to Montmartre's Cirque Médrano, frequented by Picasso and other artists.

March-April. Picasso's final "Blue Period" works.

July-August. Picasso has a girlfriend named Madeleine. Her name is all that's known about her. She may have served as the model for Picasso's "Woman with Helmet of Hair" and "Woman Ironing."

September. Pablo Picasso meets Fernande Olivier. They will have a relationship until about 1911.

Picasso meets poets Guillaume Apollinaire and André Salmon at this time.

24 October. Picasso's last exhibit at Galerie Berthe Weill, with about twelve works of art.

Beginning of Picasso's "Rose Period."

- 1905

25 February – 6 March, Picasso exhibition at Galeries Serrurier. Included are eight versions of Picasso's Saltimbanques. Favorable reviews for the exhibit by Apollinaire in "la Revue immoraliste" and "La Plume."

Picasso creates sculpture including "The Jester."

Summer. Picasso travels to the Netherlands. "The Dutch Girl" is painted during this visit. He visits Alkmar, Hoorn, and Schoorl in the Netherlands.

September. Picasso introduced to American collectors Leo and Gertrude Stein. Picasso paints their portraits as well as portrait of their nephew Allan.

18 October. Picasso exhibits at the Salon d'Automne in Paris.

Late October. Picasso attends exhibit of Iberian sculpture at the Louvre, Paris.

- 1906

Ambroise Vollard buys many of Picasso's Rose Period oil-on-canvases.

April. Salon des Independants, Paris. Picasso does not exhibit but does attend. At around this time, he is introduced by the Steins to Henri Matisse.

Meets artist Chaim Soutine (1893-1943).

May. Picasso paints "Woman Combing Her Hair."

Returns to Barcelona with Fernande Olivier. She is introduced to the Picasso family.

From Barcelona, the pair travel to Gosol in the Pyrenees.

Late summer. There are cases of typhoid near Gosol, so Picasso and Fernande Olivier leave.

September. Picasso finishes his portrait of Gertrude Stein.

22 October. Death of Paul Cézanne (born in 1839)

Winter. Starting frequenting Lapin Agile, a café.

Picasso starts hanging out a new café: la Closerie des Lilas, which is in Montparnasse.

- 1907

Pablo Picasso starts painting "les Demoiselles d'Avignon."

March. Picasso purchases two Iberian sculptures, which had been stolen from the Louvre by Apollinaire's secretary.

About 15 May. Picasso produces "Head and Shoulders of a Sailor," "Bust of A Woman," "Woman in Yellow."

Early Spring. Picasso goes to the Palais du Trocadéro, and sees African sculpture, which he had never before seen.

July. Picasso creates the final state of "Demoiselles d'Avignon" in his Bateau-Lavoir studio. Also paints "The Reapers."

Picasso meets the art dealer Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler (1884-1979), who visits Picasso's studio and inspects "Demoiselles d'Avignon."

Late Summer. Picasso continues to paint "African" themes.

Autumn. Apollinaire brings Georges Braque (1882-1963) to Picasso's studio.

- 1908

January-February. Pablo Picasso paints "Friendship."

April. Picasso continues to explore the theme of African art.

July. Picasso finds the body of his friend the artist Karl-Heinz Wiegels who committed suicide at Bateau-Lavoir.

Picasso had planned to travel to Spain but delays the trip.

He continues to work at Bateau-Lavoir.

August. Picasso and Fernande Olivier take refuge in a Paris suburb, La Rue des Bois. He continues to paint while there.

September. Picasso paints "The Dryad."

9 November. The term "Cubism" coined by Louis Vauxcelles in a review of a Braque exhibit.

Late November: Fernande Olivier and Picasso throw a banquet for the Douanier Rosseau. Apollinaire, Salmon, Braque and Gertrude Stein are among the attendees.

- 1909

May. Picasso and Fernande Olivier go to Spain. They visit his family in Barcelona. He paints a portrait of Pallarés.

Later in the Summer, they go back to Horta in the Pyrenees.

End of September. Picasso takes a new studio, 11, boulevard de Clichy.

Fernande Olivier and Picasso now have a cook and maid.

They begin to have Sunday salons at their new home.

They continue to attend Gertrude Stein's salons on Saturdays.

Together, they visit Henri Matisse once a week.

Winter. Picasso paints multiple views of Sacré Coeur.

- 1910

January. The model Fanny Tellier resigns, and Picasso stops work on "Girl with Mandolin."

April. Picasso paints a portrait of art dealers Wilhelm Uhde and Ambroise Vollard.

Spring. Picassos exhibited at a group show in Budapest.

May. Galerie Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris shows two paintings by Picasso.

26 June (until 26 August) Fernande Olivier and Picasso rent a house at Cadaqués, Catalonia.

While there, he does etchings for a play by Max Jacob.

16 July – 9 October. Picasso and Braque exhibited at the "Ausstellung des Sonderbundes Westdeutscher Kunstfreunde und Künstler," in Düsseldorf, Germany.

1 September to 15 September. Picasso and Braque exhibited at Galerie Thannhauser, Munich.

September. Picasso and Fernande Olivier return to Paris.

Paints a portrait of art dealer Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler.

8 November to 15 January 1911. Grafton Galleries, London, shows seven works by Pablo Picasso.

22 December. Review of Picasso exhibit at Vollard gallery published in "Paris-Journal."

- 1911

January to February. Galerie Paul Cassirer, Berlin, several works by Picasso in a group show.

1 May. Picasso and Braque exhibited at the "Berliner Sezession."

June. Picasso travels to Céret, in the Pyrenees. He takes a studio with Manolo, where he paints "Still Life with Bottle of Marc," "The Accompanist," and other works.

23 August. Picasso finds out that Leonardo's "Mona Lisa" was stolen from the Louvre. He offers a ransom. Someone instead turns in a Phoenician head taken from the Louvre earlier. This was the same person who sold two Iberian heads to Picasso.

Late August. Picasso returns to Paris.

6 September. Picasso and Apollinaire return the stolen Iberian heads to the Louvre.

Apollinaire is arrested for harboring a criminal. He is connected by the police with the theft of the "Mona Lisa" but is later cleared.

6 October to 5 November. Picasso and Braque exhibited at the Stedelijk Museum's "Moderne Kunst Kring."

November. Picasso accuses Fernande Olivier of having an affair. He meets Eva Gouel (real name: Marcelle Humbert) at the Stein's soiree and starts a relationship with her.

- 1912

January. Paints "Ma Jolie (Woman with Zither)" dedicated to Eva.

Picasso has four paintings in Moscow's "Jack of Diamonds" show.

February. Picasso and Braque shown at the "Blaue Reiter" exhibit, Galerie Goltz, Munich. Picasso has several works shown at Dalmau Gallery, Barcelona.

April. Picasso and Braque travel to Le Havre. Paints "Memory of Le Havre" when back in Paris.

May. Picasso constructs a sheet metal relief, "Guitar."

Picasso and Eva relocate to Céret for the spring.

August. Picasso and Eva learn that Fernande Olivier is coming to Céret. They quickly move to Avignon, and then to Sargues, visiting with Georges Braque and his wife.

September. Picasso moves out of 2, boulevard de Clichy to 242, Boulevard Raspail. Eva joins him there.

Picasso signs a three-year, exclusive contract with art dealer Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler (1901-1979).

- 1913

January to February. Picasso drawings shown at "die neue Kunst," exhibit at Vienna's Galerie Miethke.

February. Picasso retrospective at Munich's Galerie Thannhauser.

17 February to 15 March. The Armory Show in New York. Picasso has eight paintings on exhibit.

3 March to 2 April. One Picasso gouache at the "Jack of Diamonds" show in Moscow.

March. Picasso, Eva and Max Jacob go to Céret.

3 May. Don José, Pablo Picasso's father dies. Picasso goes to Barcelona alone for the funeral. He is back at Céret by 14 May.

May to June. Prague International Exhibit, thirteen Picasso pieces shown.

June. Eva write to Gertrude Stein that Picasso had a "mild case" of typhoid delaying their return to Paris.

19 August. Picasso and Eva move to 5, rue bis Schoecher.

Late August. Eva and Picasso return to Céret, where Juan Gris and his wife are visiting.

Late Summer. Galerie Goltz, Munich shows five works by Picasso in a group show.

September. Picasso and Eva go back to Paris.

15 November. Photos of Picasso constructions published by Apollinaire in "Les Soirées de Paris."

December. Picasso visited in Paris by the Russian artist Vladimir Tatlin. He has seen Picasso in the collection of Serge Schuckin (1854-1936).

- 1914

January. Picasso creates etchings for a book by Max Jacob, "The Siege of Jerusalem."

March. Picasso continues to make relief constructions including "Still Life," and "Glass of Absinth."

He also creates about a hundred drawings during the Spring of 1914.

July to September. Picasso and Eva in Avignon.

2 August. World War I declared. Derain and Braque are drafted. Apollinaire seeks French citizenship to volunteer for the French army. Picasso see them off at the train station. The Paris gallery of Kahnweiler, a German citizen, is sequestered by the French government.

September. New York's 291 Gallery has a Picasso/Braque exhibit.
Unknown date in October or early November. Picasso returns to Paris

- 1915

7 January. Max Jacob tells Apollinaire he is posing for a Picasso portrait.

18 February. Max Jacob converts to Catholicism and is baptized.

March. Eva is ill. She may have had cancer or tuberculosis.

November. Eva admitted to the Auteuil hospital. It is rumored that Picasso starts seeing Gaby Lespinasse at this time.

December. Picasso writes to Gertrude Stein about Eva's illness and the toll it is taking on his mental health.

Jean Cocteau and the composer Edgar Varèse (1883-1965) visit Picasso's Paris studio.

14 December. Eva dies.

- 1916

17 March. Apollinaire wounded at the front. He returns to Paris, where Picasso makes drawings of him.

April. Jean Cocteau visits Picasso's studio dressed as a harlequin.

1 May. Jean Cocteau's portrait painted by Picasso.

Cocteau asks Picasso to work on the sets for a ballet "Parade," which Cocteau is working on with director of the Ballets Russes Serge Diaghilev, choreographer Leonide Massine, and composer Erik Satie.

Unknown date in May. Diaghilev brought by Cocteau to Picasso's studio.

June. Four etchings and one drawing by Picasso published in the Dada magazine "Cabaret Voltaire."

Unknown date in June or July. Picasso leaves his studio in Montparnasse to Montrouge (22, rue Victor Hugo) but still lives in Montparnasse. He takes long walks to Erik Satie who lives in Arcueil.

July. Picasso's "Demoiselles d'Avignon" shown at Paris, Salon d'Antin.

24 August. Picasso formally consents to work on the sets for "Parade."

End of December. Picasso said to be the model for a character in Apollinaire's "La Poèze assassiné."

- 1917

15 January. Picasso goes to Barcelona to see his family.

February. Working on designs for the ballet "Parade."

16 February. Cocteau comes to Paris and Picasso takes him to meet Gertrude Stein.

17 February. Jean Cocteau and Picasso travel together to Rome to meet with Diaghilev about "Parade."

Picasso stays in Rome for eight weeks. He has a studio at Via Margutta.

In late February or early March, the entire ballet company goes to Paris.

18 May. "Parade" opens at the Théâtre du Châtelet in Paris.

June. Picasso infatuated with the ballerina Olga Khoklova (1891-1955) and travels to Madrid and then Barcelona to see her perform in "Parade."

In late June, the "Parade" troupe goes to Latin America, but Olga stays in Europe with Picasso.

12 July. Artists of Barcelona celebrate Picasso's return at Galerías Layetanas.

Olga moves in with him in Montrouge and models for him, including in 'Portrait of Olga in an Armchair.'

- 1918

23 January to 15 February. Picasso and Matisse works shown at Galerie Paul Guillaume in Paris.

Unknown date in the Spring. Picasso and Olga move to Hotel Lutetia, Saint-Germain-des-Pré, Paris.

2 May. Apollinaire marries Jacqueline Kolb. Picasso is one of the witnesses at the wedding.

18 May. Picasso and Olga see Stravinsky's "Renard" in Paris. Afterward they go to a dinner where they meet James Joyce and Marcel Proust.

12 July. Picasso and Olga are married at the Russian Orthodox Church in Paris. Apollinaire, Cocteau, Max Jacob are witnesses.

They honeymoon in Biarritz.

While in Biarritz, Picasso meets two art dealers: Georges Wildenstein and Paul Rosenberg. Picasso sketches portraits of Rosenberg and Wildenstein as well as their wives.

August through September. Picasso writes to Apollinaire from Biarritz.

End of September. Picasso and Olga return to Paris.

9 November. Apollinaire dies of the Spanish flu.

11 November. Armistice is signed to end World War I.

About 15 November. Picasso and Olga move to 23, rue Boétie in Paris.

December. Picasso makes three drawings published in Jean Cocteau's book "Le Coq et l'arlequin."

- 1919

February. Jean Cocteau publishes "Ode à Picasso."

Unknown date, Spring. Joan Miró (Catalan painter, 1893-1983) visits Picasso in his Paris studio. Picasso buys a Miró painting.

15 May. Blaise Cendrars publishes a book on the end of Cubism: "Why is the 'Cube' Disintegrating?"

Unknown date May. Picasso goes to London. He is going to design another Ballets Russes production "Le Tricorne."

He paints the drop curtain by himself and signs it "Picasso Pinxit 1919."

22 July. "Le Tricorne" opens at London's Alhambra Theater.

Unknown date in August. Picasso and Olga spend their summer vacation at Saint-Raphael.

20 October. Picassos exhibited at Paul Rosenberg's gallery in Paris. Picasso also designs the cover for the exhibition catalogue and the exhibition invitation.

November. Picasso designs the frontispiece for Louis Aragon's collection of poems.

December. Diaghilev asks Picasso to work with him on another ballet "Puccinella."

- 1920

Unknown date, Winter. Picasso exhibit at Paul Rosenberg Gallery, Paris.

Unknown date, Winter, Valori Plastici Gallery, Rome.

Unknown date February. Picasso invites Max Jacob to a performance of "Tricorne" in Paris. Jacob is hit by a car on the way there.

22 February. Now that World War I is over, Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler comes back to Paris. He opens a new gallery at 29 bis, rue d'Astorg.

15 May. Opening of "Pulcinella" in Paris. Picasso has designed not only sets but also costumes.

Picasso makes portraits of the musical organizers of the ballet: Stravinsky, Saite, and Manuel de Falla.

Unknown date in May. Olga and Picasso travel to Juan-les-Pins.

Late September. Picasso and Olga return to Paris.

- 1921

4 February. Olga gives birth to a son—Paulo. Gertrude Stein writes a birthday book for Paulo. Picasso makes a portrait of Olga and Paulo, as well as a self-portrait.

7 March. Picasso creates four lithographs, later published by Galerie Simon (Kahnweiler).
April. Maurice Raynal (1884-1954) publishes the first monograph on Picasso.
Unknown date April. Diaghilev asks Picasso to create décor for a program of Andalusian songs and dances. He had first asked Juan Gris, who was too ill to produce the designs. Then Diaghilev approached Picasso who said Gris would never be able to produce the designs on deadline. Gris is hurt and feels Picasso has stabbed him in the back.
22 May. Diaghilev "Cuadro Flamenco" performed only once in Paris. Picasso designed the sets and costumes.
30 May. Thirty Picassos sold at the French government's auction of the collection of Willem Uhde.
13 to 14 June. French government sale of the sequestered gallery inventory of Kahnweiler. There are thirty-six Picassos sold, many sold back to Kahnweiler.
Unknown date, Summer. Picasso, Olga and Paulo rent a villa at Fontainebleau.
Unknown date, September. Picasso, Olga and Paulo return to Paris.
17 to 18 November. Second French government sale of Kahnweiler's sequestered inventory. There are forty-six paintings by Picasso. His Cubist paintings sell for less than Picasso hoped they would.

- 1922

January. Three Picasso etchings featured in "Cravates de Chanvre" by Pierre Reverdy.
Sometime in January or February. Louis Aragon and André Breton convince Jacques Doucet to buy Picasso's "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon."
June. Picasso, Olga and Paulo decamp for Dinard, Brittany. Picasso paints "Woman Running on the Beach," and "Mother and Child,"
Unknown date in September. Olga is extremely sick and must have surgery. The family returns to Paris.
October. Galerie Thannhauser, Munich shows works by Picasso.
20 December. "Antigone" by Jean Cocteau opens in Paris. Picasso and Cocteau designed the scenery. Picasso's designs produced at the last minute.

- 1923

January. Drawings by Picasso shown at The Arts Club of Chicago.
19 May. Interview with Picasso in "The Arts" published. The interviewer is Marius de Zayas.
7 July At a Dada event in Paris, an audience member yells, "Picasso dead on the field of battle." Andre Breton, attending the event, rises to the occasion and punches are thrown. The police are called to break up the event.
Summer. Olga, Paulo and Picasso go to Cap d'Antibes for the summer.
Picasso's mother joins them.
Picasso becomes friendly with Gerald Murphy, millionaire, and painter.
September. The Picasso family returns to Paris.
17 November. "Recent work by Picasso" Paul Rosenberg Gallery, Paris.
Creates "Paulo on a Donkey."

- 1924

Winter. Picasso creates still-lifes and "Guitar," a painted metal construction.
Unknown dates in April. Picasso exhibit at Paul Rosenberg Gallery, Paris.
18 June. Premier of ballet "Mercure," a benefit for Russian refugees, for which Picasso designed costumes and sets.
Surrealists protest the event.
20 June. Premier of Diaghilev's "Le Train bleu," for which a curtain was designed by Picasso.
Summer. The Picasso family rents another villa at Juan-les Pins.

December. Picasso's construction "Guitar" illustrated in "La Révolution surréaliste"

- 1925

15 January. Picasso's sketches from Juan-les-Pins reproduced in "The Surrealist Revolution."

March through April. The Picasso family goes to Monte Carlo for the Ballets Russes ballet season. Picasso sketches the dancers.

June. Olga and Picasso's marriage starting to fray.

Picasso continues to make sketches of ballet dancers.

1 July. Composer and friend of Picasso, Erik Satie dies.

Summer. The family rents a villa at Juan-les-Pins.

14 November. Picassos as well as works by other artists shown at "La Peinture Surréaliste" in Paris.

- 1926

January: Christian Zervos's journal "Cahiers d'art" published. Picasso and Zervos become friends.

26 to 31 January. Wildenstein Galleries, New York. Six Picassos shown in a group exhibit.

22 February to 13 March. Feragil Galleries, New York, "Arthur B. Davies Collection of French Art." Fourteen Picassos shown.

Spring. Picasso works on collages.

October. Picasso travels to Barcelona.

- 1927

January. Picasso meets Marie-Therese Walter, who at the time, was seventeen years old.

11 May. Juan Gris dies

July and August. The Picasso family in Cannes.

September. The family returns to Paris. Picasso paints "Seated Woman."

16 October to 16 November. Galerie Alfred Flechtheim, Paris, retrospective exhibit of Picasso paintings, sculptures, and prints.

27 December to 28 February 1928. Galerie Pierre, Paris, Picasso solo exhibit.

27 December to January. Wildenstein Galleries, New York. "Drawings by Picasso."

- 1928

January. Beginning of the Minotaur series.

Unknown date, March. Sculptor Julio Gonzalez starts working with Picasso. Gonzalez met Picasso in Barcelona twenty years before. Gonzalez is now teaching him welding.

28 March. Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Inaugural Exhibition. Three works by Picasso shown.

14 May. Julio Gonzalez's mother dies, and Picasso sends a condolence letter.

Summer. The Picasso family rents a villa in Brittany at Dinard.

Marie-Therese Walter also goes to Dinard for the summer.

Picasso sketches and paints Brittany seascapes.

October. "Picasso and the French Tradition" published by Wilhelm Uhde, art collector and critic (1874-1947). Uhde was married to the French artist Sonia Delaunay.

- 1929

February. Picasso paints "Bust of a Woman with Self-Portrait."

Continues to work on sculptures with Gonzalez.

Spring. "Projets de Picasso pour un monument," published by Zervos.

Summer. The Picasso family vacations in Dinard, Brittany.

- 1930

January to February. Picasso works in Gonzalez's sculpture studio.
19 January to 2 March. Fourteen works by Picasso shown at the Museum of Modern Art's "Painting in Paris" exhibit.
25 January to 21 February. Reinhardt Galleries, New York, Picasso Retrospective.
March. Galerie Goermans, Paris, exhibit of Picasso collages.
26 March. Arts Club of Chicago exhibits Picasso paintings.
Unknown date June. Picasso buys a château near Paris.
Summer. The Picasso family summers at Juan-les-Pins.
Unknown date, September. Picasso goes back to Paris.
He gets an apartment for Marie-Therese Walter nearby.
September. The publisher Albert Skira commissions Picasso for etchings. They will illustrate a version of Ovid's "Metamorphosis."
October through November. Picasso gouaches shown at John Becker Gallery in New York.
November. Reinhardt Gallery, New York. Picasso works in a group exhibition.

- 1931

January. "Picasso Abstractions" exhibit at Valentine Gallery, New York.
April. Alex Reid & Lefevre, London, exhibit "Thirty Years of Picasso."
May. Renovates his new chateau and makes the stable into a sculpture studio.
17 May to 6 October. Museum of Modern Art, New York, Lillie Bliss Collection exhibition with several Picassos.
Summer. The Picasso family decamps for Juan-les-Pins.
December. Picasso exhibit at Paul Rosenberg's Paris gallery.

- 1932

5 to 27 January. Harvard Society for Contemporary Art exhibits Picasso's illustrations for Ovid's "Metamorphosis."
Winter. Picasso paints portraits of sleeping women.
15 February to 12 March. Brooklyn Museum, "Modern Catalan Painting."
16 June to 30 July. Galleries Georges Petit holds Picasso retrospective.
Special edition of "Cahiers d'Art" published by Zervos for the occasion.
Summer. Olga and Paulo spend the summer at Juan-les-Pins. It is believed that Picasso did not come down Côte d'Azur but rather stayed at his villa near Paris, where he continues to work on sculptures.
October. First volume of the Zervos catalogue raisonné published.
23 October to 6 November. "Special Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, and Winter Colors," Chester H. Johnson, Chicago. Eight works by Picasso displayed.
14 November to 5 December. Pierre Matisse Gallery, New York. "Paintings by Braque, Matisse, Picasso, Rouault, Rousseau."
26 November to 30 December. Etchings by Picasso exhibited at Julien Levy Gallery in New York.
December. Demotte, Inc. organized a traveling Picasso exhibition at the Arts Club of Chicago, Washington, DC, and New York.

- 1933

Spring. Picasso produces a large number of etchings.
1 June. "Minotaire" premier issue of magazine. It has photos of Picasso in his new studio outside Paris.
Summer. The entire Picasso family goes to Cannes for the summer.
They also travel to Barcelona, where Picasso visits old friends.
Unknown date, September. The family returns to Paris.
"Picasso et ses amis," published by Fernande Olivier. Before this, Picasso attempts to block it being published.

Picasso's etching "Three Graces" published in a book by Tristan Tzara (1896-1963) "L'Anitête"

Unknown date, Fall. Catalogue raisonné of Picasso etchings published by Bernhard Geiser.

- 1934

6 February to 1 March. Wadsworth Athenaeum exhibit "Pablo Picasso."

March. Creates many works using Marie-Therese Walter as his model.

Summer. Picasso creates works with a bullfight theme.

Unknown date in August. Olga, Paulo, and Picasso go to Barcelona and travel throughout Catalonia for bullfights.

6 September. The Picasso family visits Museum of Catalan Art in Barcelona.

About 15 September. The Picasso family returns to Paris.

Autumn. Picasso preoccupied with the theme of the Blind Minotaur.

End of year. Drawings and etchings by Picasso reproduced in a new translation of "Lysistrata" published in New York.

- 1935

February. Picasso finishes an oil painting "Interior with a Girl Drawing," and then stops painting for about a year.

20 February to 20 March. Galerie Pierre, Paris exhibit "Papier collés."

March to April. Galerie des Beaux-Arts, Paris, exhibit, "The creators of Cubism."

Unknown date, Spring. Picasso creates the etching of "Minotauromacy."

June. Marie-Therese Walter is pregnant.

Picasso decides against divorcing Olga because of the unfavorable division of under French divorce law.

Olga and Paulo move out of the shared family home in Paris to Hôtel California.

Summer. Picasso stays in Paris for the summer.

13 July. Picasso asks Jaime Sabartés to move back to France and manage his business activities.

5 October. Marie-Therese Walter gives birth to a daughter named Maria de la Concepcion. The daughter is named after Picasso's sister who died in childhood. On her birth certificate the father is listed as unknown, with Picasso listed as the godfather. (The child is called Maïa by her family.)

12 November. Jaime Sabartés comes back to France to help Picasso.

- 1936

8 January. Picasso sketches a portrait of the poet Paul Éluard.

18 February. Picasso retrospective at Sala Esteva in Barcelona.

2 March to 19 April. New York, Museum of Modern Art exhibit "Cubism and Abstract Art."

3 March. Picasso exhibit at Galerie Paul Rosenberg in Paris.

April. Picasso living in Juan-les Pins, where he works on watercolors, gouaches, drawings.

Unknown date May, Picasso returns to Paris. He works at Lacourière's studio on lithographs.

3 June. Picasso makes an etching of Paul Éluard for the publication of his poem "Grand Air."

July. Picasso designs a drop curtain for Rolland's play "14 Juillet."

18 July. Spanish Civil War starts.

August. Picasso follows Paul Éluard's suggestion he stay in Mougins in the South of France. Christian Zervos and his wife are staying nearby.

Picasso meets Dora Maar (1907-1997) who is staying in Saint Tropez for the summer.

Picasso and Dora Maar visit the Vallauris ceramics colony.

September. Picasso leaves his studio at the mansion near Paris. He works at Vollard's house at Le Tremblay-sur-Malдре. He finds a place nearby for Marie-Therese Walter and their daughter Maïa.

Picasso paints an oil on canvas portrait of Dora Maar.

Along with Dora Maar, he starts making Man Ray-like photo shadow prints.

Winter. Picasso makes etchings for Paul Éluard's "Le Barree d'appui."

- 1937

Winter. Picasso creates "Dream and Lie of Franco" a series of etchings.

The Republican government of Spain asks Picasso to create a mural for the Spanish Pavilion at the World's Fair to open in Paris in June.

12 to 24 April. "Drawings, Gouaches and Pastels by Picasso," Valentine Gallery, New York.

26 April. Guernica in the Basque region bombed by German planes.

May. Picasso begins to work on Guernica.

June. Petit Palais, Paris. "Masters of Independent Art." Thirty-two Picasso exhibited.

Unknown date in mid-June: Picasso's "Guernica" displayed at the World's Fair in Paris.

12 July. Spanish pavilion of International Exposition opens. Picasso has sculptures exhibited.

Summer. Dora Maar and Picasso go to Mougins. They stay at the Hôtel Vaste Horizon. The Éluards are also there.

September. Picasso and Dora Maar return to Paris.

October. Visits Paul Klee in Switzerland.

November. Valentine Gallery, New York, "Picasso from 1901 to 1937."

"Fifty Drawings by Pablo Picasso," Zwemmer Gallery, London.

1 to 20 November. "Twenty Years in the Evolution of Picasso," Jacques Seligmann & Co., New York.

19 December. Picasso's defense of the Spanish Republic published in "The New York Times."

- 1938

22 January. Portrait of Maïa (with her dog).

March. Picasso creates a large collage "Women at their Toilette."

24 May. Picasso paints a portrait of Dora Maar posing as "Seated Woman."

Summer. Dora Maar and Picasso go to Mougins and stay at the Hôtel Vaste Horizon. The Eluards are also there.

September. Picasso and Dora Maar go back to Paris.

October. Picasso goes to Vézelay to visit Mr. and Mrs. Christian Zervos.

4 to 29 October. New Burlington Galleries, London, "Guernica" and other works by Picasso.

19 October to 11 November. Museum of Modern Art, New York, "Picasso and Matisse.

7 to 26 November. Valentine Gallery, New York, "Twenty Paintings by Picasso, 1908 to 1934."

Winter. Picasso has sciatica and is bed bound. Makes portraits of Jaime Sábarthes in guise of a Golden Age aristocrat.

- 1939

13 January. Picasso's mother dies.

17 January. "Recent works by Picasso," Paul Rosenberg Gallery, Paris; some also exhibited at Paul Rosenberg's London gallery.

21 January. Paints portraits of Marie-Therese Walter and Dora Maar on the same day.

30 January to 18 February. Marie Harriman Gallery, New York exhibits works by Picasso.

27 March to 29 April. Perls Galleries, New York, "Picasso before 1910."

5 to 29 May. Valentine Gallery, York, exhibition of Picasso's "Guernica" as well as preparatory sketches and other works.

May to June. London Gallery, "Picasso in English Collections."

July. Dora Maar and Picasso go to Antibes. Man Ray rents them an apartment.

22 July. Ambroise Vollard, art dealer and friend of Picasso, dies.

Picasso attends the funeral in Paris.

28 July. Jaime Sabartés travels back to Antibes with Picasso from Paris.

They stop in Frejus for the bullfight on the road to Antibes.

25 August. Dora Maar, Picasso and Jaime Sabartes travel back to Paris. They take the train. The car is driven back by a chauffeur who brings the works Picasso has created back to Paris.

1 September. Picasso and Dora Maar go to Royan, near Bordeaux. They are joined by Sarbartés, Mrs. Sabartés, and the Sarbartés' dog.

7 September. Picasso, still a Spanish citizen, goes back to Paris to get the proper paperwork from the government for his stay in Royan.

October. Picasso goes to Paris to buy art supplies.

While there he is photographed by Brassai, who is working for "Life" magazine.

22 October. Picasso returns to Royan.

15 November to 7 January 1940. Museum of Modern Art, "Picasso: Forty Years of His Art."

5 December. Picasso goes back to Paris.

21 December. Picasso is driven back to Royan by his chauffeur.

- 1940

Winter. Picasso rents a studio in Royan.

5 to 9 February. Picasso in Paris.

End of February. Picasso returns to Royan.

About 15 March. Picasso goes to Paris. Stays in Paris for about three months.

19 April. M.A.I. Gallery (Yvonne Zervos) Gouaches and watercolors by Picasso.

Mid-May. Picasso meets Matisse on the street in Paris and has a conversation with him about the impending invasion of Paris.

16 May. Dora Maar and Picasso return to Royan.

14 June. Invasion of Paris by German forces.

23 June. German forces invade Royan.

25 August. Picasso and Sabartés have their drive take them back to Paris.

Dora Maar comes to Paris by train. Marie-Therese Walter and her daughter Maïa stay in Royan.

Unknown date, Fall. Picasso leaves his home at La Boëie. He lives at his studio at Grands-Augustins instead.

Paul Rosenberg, Picasso's dealer, flees to the United States. His collection is looted by the Germans.

German troops damage Picasso plasters at his Boiseloup studio.

Winter. A book of poetry, "Ajat" published with Picasso etchings.

- 1941

Mid-January. Picasso writes "Desire Caught by the Tail."

Experiments with automatic writing.

Spring. His daughter Maia and Marie-Therese Walter go back to Paris. Picasso visits them each weekend.

Winter. Picasso cannot go to his villa at Boisgeloup so he makes one of the bathrooms at Grands-Augustins into a sculpture studio.

He continues to have bronzes cast despite wartime strictures on the use of metal.

- 1942

27 March. Picasso's friend and sculpture teacher Julio Gonzalez dies and Picasso goes to the funeral.

6 June. Picasso criticized by French artist Maurice de Vlaminck writing in "Comoedia." André Lhote has a rebuttal published in the same periodical a week later.

July to August. Paul Éluard started working the French resistance and officially joins the Communist Party.

2 to 28 November. Valentine Gallery, New York. "Picasso & Miró."

- 1943

January. Picasso presents Dora Maar with an inscribed and decorated copy of "Histoire naturelle" by Buffon.

Winter. Picasso creates found-object collages.

May. Picasso meetings Françoise Gilot, an artist. The two visit each other's studios in Paris.

Picasso resumes oil painting at about this time.

14 May to August. Philadelphia Museum of Art, "The Gallatin Collection." Eighteen works by Picasso shown.

Paints two oils with the daughter of his housekeeper as the sitter: "Child with Pigeons," and "First Steps."

November. Françoise Gilot starts modeling for Picasso.

- 1944

20 February to 20 March. Phillips Memorial Art Gallery, Washington, DC. "Picasso Still-Life Masterpieces."

22 February. Picasso's friend Robert Desnos (French surrealist poet) is arrested by the Germans.

28 February. Max Jacob (poet and painter) Picasso's friend arrested. He is sent to the Drancy concentration camp where he dies on 5 March.

19 March. Gallery owners Michel and Louise Leiris sponsor a reading of "Le Desir attrape par le queue," by Picasso, Among the participants are Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, and Albert Camus.

10 to 29 April. Valentine Gallery, New York. "Modern Paintings." Thirteen paintings by Picasso exhibited.

Summer. Picasso stays in Paris.

August. Picasso moves closer to Marie-Therese Walter in boulevard Henri-VI. Fighting in the streets between the Nazis and French resistance intensify.

25 August. Paris liberated by the Allies. Picasso goes back to his studio at rue des Grands-Augustins.

September. Picasso sees Paul Éluard and others who have been involved in the French Resistance.

5 October. Picasso officially joins the Communist Party.

6 October. First Salon d'Automne in which Picasso exhibits.

Some demonstrate against Picasso at the exhibition's opening.'

24 October. "New Masses" New York, interviews Picasso on why her joined the Communist Party.

6 November to 2 December. Paul Rosenberg Gallery, New York. "Exhibition of Paintings by Braque, Matisse, Picasso."

- 1945

January: "About Pablo Picasso" published by Paul Éluard. It includes reproductions of artwork by Picasso.

Picasso completes "The Charnel House" a pro-peace painting.

February: Christian Zervos, author of the Picasso catalogue raisonné and a close associate of Picasso, takes photos of many works including "The Charnel House" in Picasso's studio.

27 February to 17 March. Picasso paintings and drawings at Buchholz Gallery, New York.

April to May: Picasso continues to work on still-life, which are photographed by Zervos.

May. Picasso, at his Grands-Augustins studio, visited by Brassai, Paul Éluard, and Andre Malraux, who show him a cache of German occupation photos of Paris.

23 May. Picasso paints a portrait of Communist Party leader Maurice Thorez.

June. Communist Party of France at its annual meeting recognizes Picasso for his achievements.

15 June. "Le Rendez-vous" a ballet, makes its premier in Paris. The sets were designed by Picasso.

20 June to 18 July. Galerie Louis Carré, Paris, "Twenty-One Paintings" exhibit of works by Picasso.

July. Picasso leaves Paris for Cap d'Antibes. He is accompanied by Dora Maar. Françoise Gilot goes to Brittany for the summer.

He visits a village (Menerbes) in the Vaucluse with Maar and buys a house there. He gives Maar the title to the house.

August. Picasso leaves the South of France for Paris.

28 September to 29 October. Salon d'Automne, Paris, Picasso exhibits "Still Life with Skull, Lock and Pottery" along with other works.

2 November. Starts using the Fernand Mourlot's studio to make lithographs. The first is a Françoise Gilot's portrait.

26 November. Françoise Gilot visits Picasso for the first time since the summer.

December. Victoria and Albert Museum, London, exhibit of works by Matisse and Picasso. Picasso starts "Monument aux Espanols" an oil painting.

5 December to 17 January 1946. Picasso creates eleven states of a lithograph of a bull.

- 1946

15 February to 15 March. "Art et Résistance" exhibit in Paris. Picasso has three works in the show.

15 March. Françoise Gilot breaks her elbow, recuperates at the Midi homes of the printer Louis Fort. Picasso goes there to stay with her. They both pay a visit to Henri Matisse, who lives nearby.

April. Françoise Gilot and Pablo Picasso begin living together in Paris.

5 May. Picasso paints Gilot's portrait entitled "Woman-Flower."

14 June. Picasso works on lithographs with Mourlot. Ten are portraits of Gilot.

14 June to 14 July. Galerie Louis Carre, Paris, exhibit "Dix-neufs Peintures" all by Picasso.

July. Françoise Gilot and Picasso go to Ménerbes from Paris. Picasso continues to receive communications from Marie-Therese Walters. Françoise expresses a desire to leave.

Late July. Françoise Gilot and Picasso move to Cap d'Antibes where they stay with his collector Marie Cutolli.

"Picasso: Fifty Years of his Art," published in New York by the Museum of Modern Art.

27 July. Death of Gertrude Stein at the American Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine. Picasso had not spoken with her for many years. Stein leaves the bulk of her estate, including her collection of Picassos, to her companion Alice B. Toklas. Toklas, under the terms of Stein's will, had the right to sell whatever she wanted to, 'insofar as it may become necessary for her proper maintenance and support.'

August. Picasso and Françoise Gilot move to Louis Fort's home at Golfe-Juan, France. Françoise is now pregnant.

At Golfe-Juan, Picasso meets the curator of a local museum, Romauld Dor de la Souchère. Picasso is offered studio space at the museum. But after Picasso tours the museum, he paints twenty-two panels to adorn the museum.

The French government re-names the museum the Musée Picasso.

Late August. Paul Eluard and his wife stay with Picasso and Françoise Gilot in Golfe-Juan. André Breton also visits with them. Because of Picasso's affiliation with the Communist Party, Breton never sees Picasso after this.

November. Françoise Gilot and Picasso go back to Paris.

28 November Paul Éluard's wife, Nusch, dies. Both Dora Maar and Picasso go to Paris and visit Éluard.

Late November. "Picasso: Portraits et souvenirs" by Jaime Sabartés published in Paris.

- 1947

January. Because of the many owls he sees on his walks in the South of France, Picasso embarks on a series of lithographs and paintings of owls.

30 March. Picasso creates lithographs of "David and Bathsheba after Cranach the Elder."

May. Picasso gives ten paintings to the Musée National d'art Modern, Paris. This is the largest group of Picasso paintings in a French public museum.

15 May. Picasso's son Claude is born to Françoise Gilot in Boulogne-Billancourt, near Paris. He was named after Claude Gilot, an XVIIIth French artist.

June. Pablo Picasso, Françoise and Claude go to Golfe-Juan.

August. Picasso creates ceramics at Madoura pottery studio in Vallauris.

"Guernica: Pablo Picasso", by Juan Larerra, published in New York.

December: "Oedipus Rex" by Sophocles opens in Paris. The sets are by Pablo Picasso.

Picasso goes to Paris for a few weeks, but then returns to the Midi.

- 1948

Throughout the year, *Viste a Picasso* filmed at Vallauris and in Antibes at the Musée Picasso.

March: Picasso finishes lithographs for "Le Chants des Morts" by Pierre Reverdy.

At about the same time, also completes etchings for "Vingt Poems" by Gongora.

July. Picasso moves to a. mansion, La Galloise, near Vallaruis with Françoise Gilot.

25 August. Picasso travels to Poland for two weeks. He first goes to Wroclaw, Poland for the Congress of Intellectuals, where Picasso makes a speech defending Pablo Neruda against political persecution in Chile.

Picasso visits Warsaw, Krakow and Auschwitz.

2 September. The president of Poland gives Picasso an award.

Early October. Picasso visits Paris

November, Maison de la Pensée Française exhibit of ceramics by Picasso.

9 November. Finishes "The Kitchen," an oil on canvas painting.

Late Winter; Prints "Woman in an Armchair" series. Françoise Gilot, who poses for the prints, wears a coat Picasso bought her in Poland.

- 1949

January, "Les Sculptures de Picasso" published in Paris.

February, Picasso designs poster publicizing Peace Congress in Paris. It has a lithograph of a dove, which is popularly known as the Dove of Peace.

February. Picasso creates thirty-eight etchings for "Carmen" by Méeimee.

8 March to 2 April. "Pablo Picasso: Recent Work," exhibit at New York's Buchholz Gallery.

19 April. Françoise gives birth to a daughter, whom they name Paloma.

Uses automatic writing on lithographs.

May; Picasso and Françoise move back to Vallauris. Picasso uses a former perfume factory for his studio and also for storage of artwork.

Completes the sculpture "Pregnant Woman."

July, Maison de la Pensée Française", Paris, "Recent works by Pablo Picasso, exhibit. September. Picasso focuses on sculpture almost exclusively.

- 1950

January. Picasso creates another version of the sculpture "Pregnant Woman."

20 January, Picasso paints an oil: "Claude and Paloma."

February. Picasso paints newer versions of previous oil paintings: "Portrait of a Painter after el Greco" and "Women on the Banks of the Seine, after Courbet."

27 February to 25 March. Perls Galleries, New York. "Modern French Paintings."

Thirty paintings by Picasso shown.

March. Starts making assemblages from found objects. Also works in ceramics.

6 August. Picasso's sculpture "Man and Sheep," installed in central Vallauris.

October. Picasso travels to the Second World Peace Conference in Sheffield, England.

The poster for this conference uses Picasso's "Dove of Peace."

November. Picasso awarded the Lenin Peace Prize.

22 December. Picasso completes the oil painting "Winter Landscape."

November to January 1951. Exhibit "Picasso, Sculptures, Dessins," at Maison de la Pensée Française, Paris.

- 1951

18 January. Still in Vallauris, Picasso completes "Massacre in Korea, an oil painting.

February. Picasso goes back to Paris.

May. Picasso's "Massacre in Korea" exhibited at the Salon de Mai in Paris.

14 June. Françoise and Picasso go to the wedding of Paul Éluard in Saint-Tropez. Éluard was a poet and one of the founders of Surrealism.

25 June. Picasso visits the artist Henri Matisse, who is ill, but does not go to the opening of the Matisse Chapel in Vence.

July. Formally evicted from apartment on rue La Boétie. Jaime Sabartés in charge of moving Picasso and his artwork to new digs on rue Gay-Lussac.

August. Picasso goes back to Vallauris for the rest of the summer. Creates sculptures from found objects, including some of his son Claude's toys.

September. Received eviction notice for the new Paris apartment on rue Gay-Lusac because he has left it empty since renting it.

Winter. Françoise and Picasso return to Paris from Vallauris.

- 1952

19 February to 15 March. Picasso paintings, sculptures and drawings exhibit at Curt Valentin Gallery, New York

April. Picasso starts making designs to convert a deconsecrated church into a temple of peace. This is his reaction to the Korean War.

16 April. Finishes the painting "Goat Skull, Bottle and Candle." Picasso is in Paris.

July. Picasso returns to Vallauris. He paints a portrait of Hélène Parmelin.

Creates more sculpture over the summer.

October. Picasso leaves Françoise in Vallauris and returns to Paris alone.

18 November. Paul Éluard, Picasso's friend, dies. Picasso goes to the funeral without Françoise.

25 November. Picasso's lithographic series on Balzac published in a new edition of Balzac.

December. Picasso goes back to Vallauris from Paris. He writes a play "Quatre Petites Filles."

28 December. Paints "Paloma Asleep."

December to January 1953. Picasso creates lithographs of Françoise, Claude and Paloma.

]

- 1953

In about mid-January. Picasso returns from the South of France alone to Paris.

30 January to 9 April. "Le Cubisme, 1907-1914" exhibit in Paris at the Musée National d'Art Moderne.

About mid-February. Picasso leaves Paris for Vallauris.

5 March. Stalin dies and Picasso prepares a sketch of him for the cover of a magazine.

May – July. Rome's Galerie Nazione d'Arte Moderna holds a Picasso retrospective. Jean Cocteau gives a lecture on his friendship with Picasso at the retrospective in Rome.

June. Musée de Lyon holds an exhibit of early and recent Picasso.

August. Picasso stays in Paris; Françoise goes to Vallauris with Claude and Paloma.

About mid-August. Picasso goes to Perpignan with his daughter Maïa for the bullfight.

In later August, Picasso returns to Paris then goes back to Perpignan with Maïa, his son Paulo and his nephew.

While in Perpignan, he meets Jacqueline Roque.

5 September. The Communist Party of Céret holds a party to honor Picasso, which he attends along with his son Paulo.

About mid-September. Picasso returns to Vallauris.

End of September. Françoise leaves Picasso and takes his children Paloma and Claude.

13 December to 20 February 1954. Museu de Arte Moderna, São Paulo, Brazil, holds a Picasso retrospective, including "Guernica."

Winter. Jaime Sabartés gives his collection of works by Picasso and books on Picasso to the Museo de Malaga, Spain.

- 1954

January: Picasso starts his series "Painter and Model."

April: One of his models is Sylvette David, who is nineteen years old. Picasso makes about forty sketches and oil-on-canvas paintings of her. Later, David became an artist in her own right.

Beginning of June: Starts using Jacqueline Roque as a model.

July. "Picasso: Deux Periodes, 1900-1914," exhibition in Paris at the Maison de la Pensee Francaise. Works from the collection of the late Gertrude Stein are shown as well as never-before-seen pieces from Picasso's personal collection.

Late July: Picasso goes to the Vallauris bullfight along with Jean Cocteau, Roland Penrose, and others.

8 September. Painter André Derain dies in an automobile accident. He was a friend of Picasso and Matisse. Derain was born in 1880.

Late September. Jacqueline Roque starts to live with Pablo Picasso at his Grands-Augustin studio in Paris.

11 October. Picasso finishes "Jacqueline with Black Scarf", an oil painting.

3 November. Henri Matisse, artist, close associate and rival of Picasso, dies.

Mid-December. Picasso embarks on a series of fifteen paintings based on Delacroix, "Women of Algiers."

- 1955

11 February. Olga, Picasso's first wife, dies in Cannes, France.

May. Picasso lives with Jacqueline in Rousillon (Provence).

May to June. London, Marlborough Fine Art, Ltd., "Picasso: Sixty-three Drawings, 1953-54; Ten Bronzes, 1945-1953."

June to October. "Picasso: Peintures 190 to 1955," Musée des Arts Decoratifs, Paris.

July to August. In Nice, France, "Le Mystère Picasso" filmed by Henri-Georges Clouzot.

August. Picasso buys a mansion near Cannes called La Californie. Entertains Kahnweiler, Louise Leiris, and many others.

4 October. Paints oil on canvas portrait of Jacqueline Roque after a Manet painting of Lola de Valence.

10 November. Barcelona friends Juan Vidal Ventosa, Miquel and Juan Gaspar, and Sabartés visit Picasso at La Californie.

20 November. Completes portrait of Jacqueline Roque "Jacqueline in a Turkish Vest."

- 1956

January. Picasso completes "Two Women on the Boat."

April. Paints a picture of the interior of La Californie, "The Studio."

16 April to 19 May. Galerie Chalette, New York. "Picasso: The Woman."

25 October. Birthday exhibit of Picasso in Moscow curated by Ilya Ehrenberg.

Madoura Pottery throws a seventy-fifth birthday party for Picasso.

22 November. Signs letter to "Le Monde" protesting Soviet invasion of Hungary. Letter also signed by eight other prominent French artists and writes.

- 1957

22 January to 23 February. World House Gallery, New York. "The Struggle for a New Form." Six works by Picasso shown.

March through April, Galerie Louise Leiris, Paris, exhibit of recent paintings by Picasso.

4 May to 8 September. Museum of Modern Art, New York, "Picasso: 75th Anniversary Exhibition."

6 July to 2 September. Musée Réattu, Arles exhibit of gouaches, watercolors, drawings by Picasso.

17 August to 30 December. Moves his studio to the top floor of La Californie.

Late August. Picasso is commissioned by UNESCO to create designs for murals for its Paris headquarters.

15 December. Picasso starts working seriously on sketches for the UNESCO/Paris murals.

- 1958

29 January: Finishes the final sketch for UNESCO murals.

8 March to 8 June: Paris, Maison de la Pensée Française; exhibit of one hundred fifty Picasso ceramics.

29 March; Picasso makes the formal presentation of the UNESCO murals at a schoolyard in Vallauris, France.

19 April to 9 June: Paints "Boy of Cannes," and other works with a view from Picasso's La Californie home.

September: Buys Château de Vauvenargues, which was built in the XIVth century. It is near Aix-en-Provence.

- 1959

January; paints "Seated Woman."

Aquatints and etchings by Picasso included in "La Tauromaquia" published in Barcelona.

8 January; Close associate of Picasso's, Andre Malraux (1901-1978) appointed by President de Gaulle as French Minister for Cultural Affairs.

February; moves to Vauvenargues.

10 to 30 April: Paints twenty-one oil paintings at Vauvenargues.

22 May to 27 June: Galerie Louise Leiris, Paris, exhibition "Les Femmes d'Alger, 1957."

5 June. Picasso's "Head of Dora Maar" (sculpture) unveiled at dedication of monument to Apollinaire, in Paris at Saint-Germain-des-Prés.

Summer: Picasso returns to the property at La Californie.

Late August: Returns to Vauvenargues. Produces numerous sketches and paintings after Manet's Luncheon of the Boating Party.

Early September: Picasso starts making linocuts.

- 1960

February: Picasso paints a series of nudes.

12 April: Finishes "Bather with San Shovel." Living at Vauvenargues.

15 June to 13 July. Galerie Louise Leiris, Paris, exhibition of Picasso linocuts.

6 July to 18 September; Tate Gallery, London/Arts Council of Britain; Picasso Retrospective.

27 July. Museu Picasso, Barcelona officially chartered under Spanish law. Jaime Sabartés organizes this effort.

20 August. Picasso finishes "Luncheon on the Grass, after Manet"

15 October. Picasso embarks on a project to create murals for the Barcelona College of Architects.

November. Meets with Lionel Prejger who encourages Picasso to take up large-scale metal sculpture.

December. Sala Gaspar, Barcelona, Picasso exhibit of thirty oil-on-canvas paintings.

- 1961

Throughout the year creates sculptures collaboratively with Carl Nesjar for the estate of art dealer Daniel-Henri Kahnweiler.

2 March; Vallauris, Marries Jacqueline Roque.

Early June: Picasso makes a series of sketches of his home called La Californie

Mid to Late June: Moves into a new home near Mougins—Notre-Dame-de-Vie.

25 October. Celebrations of Picasso's eightieth birthday in Vallaruis.

25 October to 12 November: "Bonne Fête Monsieur Picasso," exhibit at Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

- 1962

Over the course of 1962, Picasso creates about a hundred linocuts. He also sculpts female heads.

April. Picasso's murals for the Barcelona College of Architects are unveiled.

January: Paints portrait of Jacqueline; "Woman with Yellow and Green Hat."

26 January to 24 February: Galerie Louise Leiris, Paris, exhibit of recent paintings by Picasso.

25 April to 12 May. "Tribute to Picasso," held in several New York galleries: Paul Rosenberg & Co., Staempfli, Cordier-Warren, New Gallery, Otto Gerson Gallery, M. Knoedler & Co., Saitenberg. Catalogue written by Picasso's biographer John Richardson.

1 May. On May Day, Picasso is awarded by Lenin Prize for Peace.

14 May to 18 September: Museum of Modern Art, New York exhibit "Picasso's Eightieth Birthday Exhibition."

August: Picasso asked to design décor for "The Fall of Icarus," a ballet.

28 August: Picasso completes the gouache designs for "The Fall of Icarus."

- 1963

9 March; Museu Picasso, 15-23, calle Montcada, Barcelona opens to the public.

31 August. Death of Georges Braque (born 1882) friend of Picasso and co-founder of Cubism.

October. Picasso works with Piero and Aldo Crommelynck to create engravings at their Mougins studio.

11 October. Death of Jean Cocteau, associate of Picasso. He was an artist, playwright, and poet who was born 1889.

November. William Hartmann, Chicago architect, visits Picasso to discuss the possibility of Picasso creating a monumental sculpture for the newly constructed Civic Center of Chicago. Picasso had never created such a large sculpture previously. Hartmann brings

Picasso a number of Chicago-related presents: a Native American headdress, a White Sox jersey, a book of Chicago photos.

Palais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels, "Picasso Retrospective."

- 1964

January. Picasso completes model for sculpture to appear in a public square in Chicago.

11 January to 16 February: "Picasso and Man" exhibit at Art Gallery of Toronto; curated and catalogue by Jean Sutherland Boggs.

15 January to 15 February, Galerie Louise Leiris, Paris, "Peintures 1962-63."

April, "Life with Picasso" published by Françoise Gilot, ex-partner of Pablo Picasso. The book is initially published in the United States. Picasso unsuccessfully attempts to thwart publication in France. Picasso's children Paloma and Claude side with their mother Françoise against Picasso on her version of their history.

- 1965

January. Picasso living at Mas Notre-Dame-de Vie in Mougins.

24 January to 7 March. "Years of Ferment and the Birth of Twentieth Century Art," University of California, Los Angeles. Includes several works by Picasso.

April. Picasso completes the prototype for the monumental sculpture to be a permanent fixture of the public space in front of the Chicago Civic Center. Mayor Richard Daley sends an emissary with a check for \$100,000. Picasso refuses it stating it was his gift to the people of Chicago.

22 June to 15 September; "Picasso et le théâtre," Musée des Augustins, Toulouse, France.

The exhibit includes two ballets with special sets created by Picasso for "Le Tricorne" "Parade, L'Après-midi d'un faune"

15 July to 18 August, Sala Gaspar, Barcelona, exhibit of Picasso engravings.

October. "Picasso, Fourteen Paintings," Samuel Kootz Gallery, New York.

November: Picasso has surgery for an ulcer at the American Hospital in Neuilly. This is Picasso's final trip to Paris.

- 1966

January to May. "Picasso Retrospective," Museum of Tel Aviv.

Galerie Beyeler, Basel, "Picasso, 1966-1970."

11 February to 27 March. "The School of Paris," The Art Institute of Chicago, includes several works by Picasso.

September. Death of André Breton (born in 1896) Surrealist poet and close associate of Pablo Picasso.

November: Grand Palais, Paris "Hommage a Pablo Picasso," with seven hundred works of art. Picasso does not come to the exhibit.

- 1967

Pablo Picasso is awarded the French Legion of Honor, which he refuses.

20 January; Various performances to honor Picasso in Barcelona.

Spring: Officially evicted from his Paris studio at rue des Grands-Augustins, which he has not occupied for twelve years.

9 June to 13 August; Tate Gallery, London, exhibit of Picasso sculpture and ceramics; curated by Sir Robin Penrose.

Chicago Civic Center commission "Head of Woman" completed by Picasso. It is 60 feet high.

- 1968

13 February, Jaime Sabartés, Picasso's long-time friend from Barcelona dies. To honor Sabartés' memory, Picasso donates the "Las Meninas" series to the Museu Picasso, Barcelona.

23 February to 23 March: Galerie Louise Leiris, Paris, exhibit of recent Picasso drawings.

16 March to 5 October: Picasso created 347 engravings at Mougins, which are printed by Piero and Aldo Crommelynck.

14 November; Picasso finishes "Still Life with Umbrella," oil on canvas, 97 x 146 cm.

18 December to 1 February 1969: Galerie Louise Leiris, Paris, exhibition of Picasso engravings.

- 1969

4 March; finished oil portrait of Jacqueline Roque.

April: "Celestina" engravings published by a Barcelona publisher in "El Entierro del Conde de Orgaz."

- 1970

At the beginning of 1970, the Museu Picasso in Barcelona became the exclusive beneficiary of Picasso's family in Spain

1 May to 1 October: Avignon, Palais des Papes exhibition of recent work by Pablo Picasso.

12 May: Picasso's former residence in Paris, Bateau-Lavoir is obliterated by fire.

12 September: Picasso's friend and author of the Picasso catalogue raisonné, Christian Zervos has a heart attack and dies.

15 October to 19 November: New York's Museum of Modern Art exhibition: "Picasso: Master Printmaker."

16 December to 21 February: "The Cubist Epoch," exhibition at Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

Late 1970: A group of American investors including the Rockefellers, John Hay Whitney and William S. Paley buy the art collection of Gertrude Stein, which included thirty-eight works by Pablo Picasso.

23 May to 5 July; Picasso Retrospective; Tokyo, Museum of Modern Art.

Summer; Brassai publishes "Conversations avec Picasso."

- 1971

January: Picasso donates his first constructed metal sculpture, Guitar (1912) to the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

23 April to 5 June: Paris, Galerie Louis Leiris, exhibition of recent drawings by Pablo Picasso.

25 October, Exhibition of Picassos at the Louvre, Paris, to honor Picasso on his ninetieth birthday.

October through November. Institute of Contemporary Art, London, "Picassos in London." Galerie de la Colombe, Paris, "Hommage á Picasso," exhibit of lithographs.

- 1972

January. "La Celestina" by Fernando de Rojas published. Picasso has 66 etchings in the book.

23 January to 2 April: "Picasso in the Collection of the Museum of Modern Art," New York. Focuses on prints and drawings.

18 May. Photographed by Brassai.

1 December to 3 January 1973: Galerie Louis Leiris, Paris, Recent drawings by Picasso exhibition.

Entire year: Picasso lives at Mougins and produces sketches and prints.

- 1973

24 January to 24 February, Galerie Louise Leiris, Paris, Exhibition of recent engravings by Picasso.

Gimpel Fils, London, "Master Sculptors of the Twentieth Century," several Picassos exhibited.

8 April: Picasso dies at Mougins

10 April: Picasso buried at Chateau de Vauvenargues, which he had bought in 1958 allegedly for its view of Mont Sainte Victoire. His mountains was painted by Cézanne.

Pablo Picasso did not leave a will. The estate's tax duty was paid to France in the form of artwork. These form the foundation of the Musée Picasso in Paris.

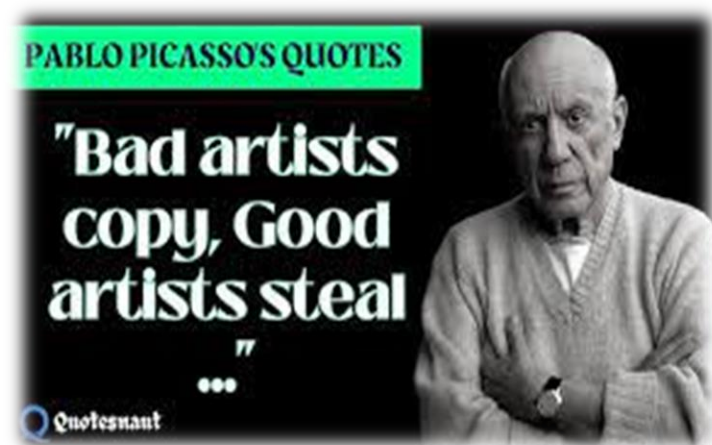
Also visit these Web Links:

01] <https://www.sparknotes.com/biography/picasso/timeline/>

02] https://grovegallery.com/blogs/articles/pablo-picasso-periods-a-timeline?srsId=AfmBOopnmz1UI5BQxkvW7lsC8DCIQreN-UmVg5NnRN1munR4KU_VhKHx

03] <https://impressionistarts.com/pablo-picasso-timeline>

04] <https://www.museepicassoparis.fr/en/picasso-timeline>



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